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Drop in the Gasoline Unit To Three Gallons Planned

One of several measures designed to alleviate fuel oil situation which government and oil industry officials view as 'catastrophic' and leading to frozen pipes and frigid homes by January 1.

Reduction of the gasoline ration unit value from four gallons to three in 17 rationed eastern seaboard States has been tentatively approved by the Office of Price Administration, a Washington source revealed today.

This word came as government and oil industry officials alike asserted that New England's fuel oil situation is not only serious but "catastrophic." These officials emphasized that unless something is done by Washington immediately to solve the oil problem this area will be faced with frozen water pipes, frigid homes and worse by Jan. 1.

The gasoline unit value reduction, to be announced shortly, according to the Washington spokesman, will be one of several measures designed to alleviate, at least partially, the fuel oil situation in the East Coast states.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston was in Washington yesterday adding his personal influence to the bulk of pressure being brought on members of Congress to get prompt action. In the Capital also were Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional director of the Office of Price Administration, and Eldon C. Shoup, OPA rationing executive, and Clyde Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association. They were separately doing what they could to clarify the situation, and to bring home to government officials the gravity of New England's position and the need for immediate action.

"If this area were to suffer an earthquake, a flood, or a great fire," declared one official, "aid would be sent here at once. The situation could be dramatized. But you can't seem to make Washington visualize unheated homes, idle industries, and frozen water pipes until they actually are upon us. Yet now is the time to act, not later."

It has been determined that New England, to fulfill its rationed requirements, needs 340,000 barrels of petroleum a day. What it is at present getting is 176,000 barrels daily by tank car, 45,000 barrels by barge, or a total of 221,000 barrels. Thus the area is suffering a daily shortage of over 100,000 barrels.

This represents 50 per cent of the shortage of the entire eastern seaboard, while New England uses only 24 per cent of eastern seaboard petroleum. Also, New England is the section of the eastern seaboard to suffer lowest winter temperatures.

New England oil men are pressing for the appointment by President Roosevelt of some one man with power to control the overall oil problem. At present the administration is divided disastrously, they say, between the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator — Harold L. Ickes—and the Office of Price Administration, headed by Leon Henderson.

Such an appointment was promised by the President in a letter to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., two months ago, but as yet the promise has not been fulfilled.

Japanese Fleet Routed in Solomons; U.S. Cautious in Dealings With Darlan

Military considerations impel arrangements with Admiral Darlan, Parliament told.

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—A demand for a fuller explanation of United States Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deal with Admiral Jean Darlan reopened general debate in the House of Commons today.

Asserting that the "strange appearance of Admiral Darlan on the scene," gave a "sinister side" to the successful North African operation, Laborite Sir Percy Harris declared:

"This has been a rather bitter pill for those who have been loyal to the cause of France under the leadership of General de Gaulle to swallow."

The demand arose after Deputy Premier Clement Attlee had informed the House that arrangements with the former Vichy Defense Minister, now co-operating with the AEF in North Africa, had been made "with a view to the immediate military situation in North Africa."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—The United States is making no long-range commitments or promises to Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa, other than to assure him that this territory will be returned to France after the war, it is believed here.

Considerable sympathy is felt in Washington for the position of the Fighting French who, for the moment, seem to have been frozen out of North African affairs. There is evidence that the Americans would much prefer to deal with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French head, than with Admiral Darlan, if it were not for certain military considerations.

Many persons here believe that, once these military questions are settled satisfactorily, it will become apparent that the United States has no intention of permitting individuals with a Vichy outlook to govern in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

So far as can be learned, London is also strong in its opposition toward Vichyism in North Africa. Having supported General de Gaulle and having received support from him, London is reported reliably to be likewise convinced that North Africa must be returned to the legal and political principles of the French Republic as soon as possible.

Fighting French Warning

Commenting on the North African situation, a Fighting French spokesman here warned that any retention of Admiral Darlan in power or any American acquiescence in continued Vichyite influence in that part of the world would seriously undermine the formation of active resistance in France itself.

He said that the strongly-developed French underground movement was waging bitter war against both the Germans and the Vichy regime of Chief of Government Pierre Laval and that it could not understand any Amer-

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Darlan's status in North Africa blow to unity of French as moves remain clouded.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 17—Hopes of achieving effective unity of all Frenchmen against Axis invaders have suffered a serious, if temporary, setback as result of the political tangle over Admiral Jean Darlan's status in North Africa.

The crux of the puzzle is the question whether ultimate political considerations or urgent military necessities should dominate United Nations actions aimed at final liberation of France.

Although efforts are now being made here to unravel complexities of the triple problem of relationship between Admiral Darlan, Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the situation is admittedly approaching the point where bewilderment is giving place to anxiety.

A statement issued by General de Gaulle and the French National Committee in London last evening disavowing all part in or responsibility for negotiations in North Africa, plainly implies matters have reached a point where far-reaching decisions must soon be taken.

De Gaulle Saw Churchill

The Fighting French declaration was issued after General de Gaulle had lunched yesterday with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It announced that General de Gaulle and his French National Committee "are taking no part whatsoever in, and assuming no responsibility for, negotiations in progress in North Africa with representatives of Vichy. Should these negotiations result in arrangements which would in effect confirm the Vichy regime in North Africa, such decisions could obviously not be accepted by Fighting France."

These statements make it clear that the Fighting French flatly refuse to co-operate with Admiral Darlan. General de Gaulle a week ago indicated his readiness to work with Gen. Giraud, who at that time had been named by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as not only supreme military commander of French Forces in North Africa but also as head of the civilian administration.

Darlan's Proclamation

When, however, on Nov. 15 Admiral Darlan issued a proclamation stating that he, as representative of Marshal Philippe Pétain had appointed General Giraud to be High Commissioner in North Africa and commander in chief of French forces there, Fighting French leaders in London took the stand that this was another matter entirely.

Last night Admiral Darlan, still acting "in the name of Marshal Pétain," set up a legislative council. Coinciding as it does with reports that Pierre Ettiene Flandin, notorious collaborationist and former Foreign Minister in the Pétain Government, as well as Pierre Pucheu and Marcel Peyroutin, both former Ministers of the Interior in Vichy Cabinets, have

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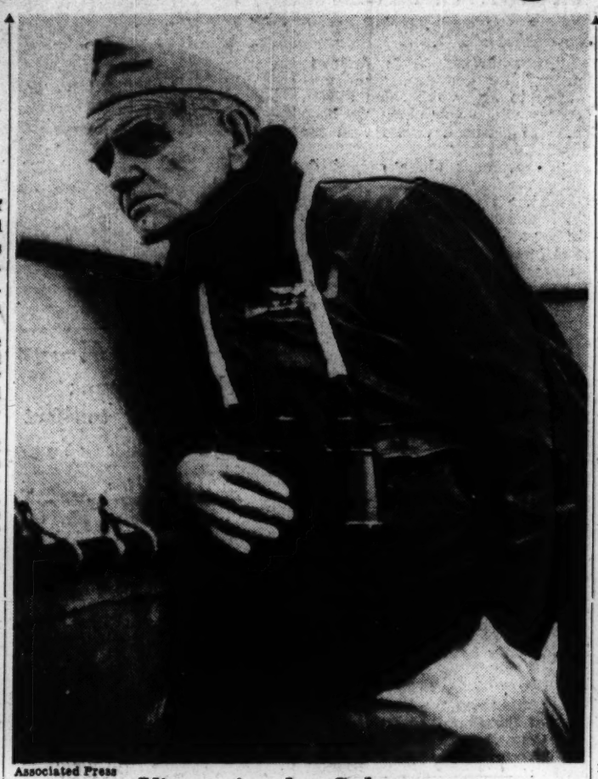

Associated Press

Victor in the Solomons

Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey commanded the United States naval force which routed a Japanese armada in the Solomon Islands area. Admiral Halsey is shown peering from the bridge of his ship somewhere in the Pacific.

Kaiser's Fifth Freedom Is 'Freedom to Produce'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—More and more production, unhampered by industry-held patents and tariff barriers, was described today by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast industrial genius, as the salvation of the world.

Testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on a bill to establish an Office of Technological Mobilization for War, Mr. Kaiser, father of the four-day Liberty Ship, expounded at length upon his faith in American initiative, energy and materials to pull the world out of its present chaos.

At various points, Mr. Kaiser indicated that he believes continuance of full industrial production after the war will depend on an American policy of free trade and in a change in the patent system.

Would Spur Initiative

He described as "probably revolutionary" his declaration that "industry will eventually be more productive if patents are distributed among industries and compensation for them given to the individual inventor rather than to an industry. Ownership of patents by individuals, he said, would spur inventive initiative.

While expressing the view that American industrial genius and goods will have to be shared with the rest of the world after the war, Mr. Kaiser made it clear that he does not believe in equal distribution of wealth.

"Fundamentally," he declared, "everyone must earn his own way." At another point he observed: "If goods were divided to all people equally, they would soon be unequal by going to the races."

At the same time, he insisted that the United States cannot raise its own standards without raising the standards of other nations "as far as possible."

"Our $200,000,000,000 debt is the best proof that we can't prosper at the expense of other nations," he declared.

His Fifth Freedom

Over and over again, Mr. Kaiser reiterated his faith in production as the salvation, not only of the United States but of the world. He referred to the freedom to produce as the "Fifth Freedom" and profuse in his praise of the U. S. Maritime Commission for its co-operation in helping the Kaiser

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Allies aware of need of capturing Rabaul on New Britain as major goal in Pacific.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A week of violent naval engagements in the Southern Solomons has ended in a decisive tactical victory for American sea and air forces with the enemy retiring to his bases.

Our toehold on Guadalcanal once more is saved.

The balance of losses is apparently heavily in our favor.

But the strategical implications are still uncertain.

Whether it can be converted into an important improvement in our strategic position depends entirely on an unknown factor—whether there is enough reserve strength left in our Pacific naval force to capitalize on the enemy's withdrawal and follow him northwestward to Rabaul, New Britain.

The whole course of the three-month campaign in the Solomons has served to emphasize the extreme importance of Rabaul.

Rabaul must have been the objective of the original Solomons movement. It has been the main Japanese advance base in the South Pacific since early spring.

Key Points to Rabaul

Whether the plan for the Solomons campaign contemplated any objective beyond Rabaul has never been disclosed, but to have mounted an offensive for any purpose short of Rabaul would not make sense. In warfare you do not move up under the guns of an enemy fortress except for the purpose of attempting to capture it. It is a reasonable assumption that Guadalcanal and Tulagi were taken as jumping-off points for Rabaul.

Whether the past week's success in the Solomons constitute a strategic victory in the South Pacific will, therefore, be measured ultimately in terms of whether they have opened the way to Rabaul. Not until our forces hold Rabaul and the whole Bismarck Archipelago will our defensive position have been substantially improved.

Hence the importance of the past week's fighting in the Solomons, along with all that has gone before it in that area since Aug. 8, must still be judged in terms of relief to other fronts in the great battle line around Japan.

Lull in India and China

The initial landing in the Solomons was a challenge to Japan which has drawn Japanese sea, air and even land forces into that sector of the front. It is too soon to know whether enough has been drawn in there to have changed any Japanese plans for movements against India, China, or Siberia, but the fact remains that the rainy season is over in India and there has been no attack, the time has passed for an autumn campaign in Siberia, and China still is enjoying a relative period of quiet.

To have given respite to China and protected India and Siberia would justify heavy expenditures of force even without achieving

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American Navy controls Solomons after sinking 23 enemy vessels in Pacific battle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The American victory in the Solomons has swung the most doubtful element in the global war heavily over to the side of the United Nations.

The sinking of a Japanese battleship, 3 large and 2 small cruisers, 5 destroyers, and 8 transports at a cost of only 2 light cruisers and 6 destroyers to Admiral Halsey's squadron—or 19 Japanese sunk to 8 American—leaves the United States Fleet for the time being in command of the Solomons and New Guinea waters.

Secretary Knox warns that it was one round won and that there will be others, but that does not alter the fact that, taken together with the Coral Sea and the Savo engagement, the American naval command has proved a match for the greatest armadas so far sent from Japan. Moreover, it has proved that the combination of the Navy and the command of the air that General MacArthur's men in Australia have won makes a formidable defense that will test all the resources of Japan to break through.

What is left uncertain so far is the possibility of turning that defense into attack. The fact remains, however, that a fleet of two battleships and a corresponding number of heavy and light cruisers and 12 or more transports was able to land only four of the transports on Guadalcanal, and even these vessels were subsequently destroyed by bombers from Henderson Field.

As far as command of the air was concerned, the Japanese made no attempt at it. They did not even bring aircraft carriers with them.

While it is impossible to estimate Japanese losses, the fact that so many transports were sunk appears to justify Admiral Nimitz in placing them at 20,000 to 40,000 men. Had these troops effected a landing with all the tanks and shore artillery the armada was carrying, the situation might have been very different.

At the moment, the Allied move in North Africa has slowed down somewhat, as General Eisenhower appears to be devoting much effort to winning over the French to the United Nations. The Germans reported an Allied detachment moving southeast of Tunisia, presumably in the direction of Marshal Rommel's base at Tripoli. It may be the group that two days ago was reported moving southeastward of Algiers through Bou Saada.

The possibility opened, therefore, of an Allied drive south toward Tripoli and north to Bizerte. What is happening at Bizerte, however, remains obscure. Yesterday's reports of fighting there have been called premature. So too, no doubt, is the report that the port and airfield of the city are in Allied hands. The actual state of affairs remains in doubt.

Axis reports of 12-ton tanks being conveyed by the Germans to Tunisia by air and that two panzer divisions of 200 tanks each soon will be available indicate that the time may be short for General Eisenhower to complete his coup.

In Libya, General Montgomery's men are being held up considerably by bad weather and supply problems. However, they have occupied the port of Derna and Mekili.

Japanese Rout:

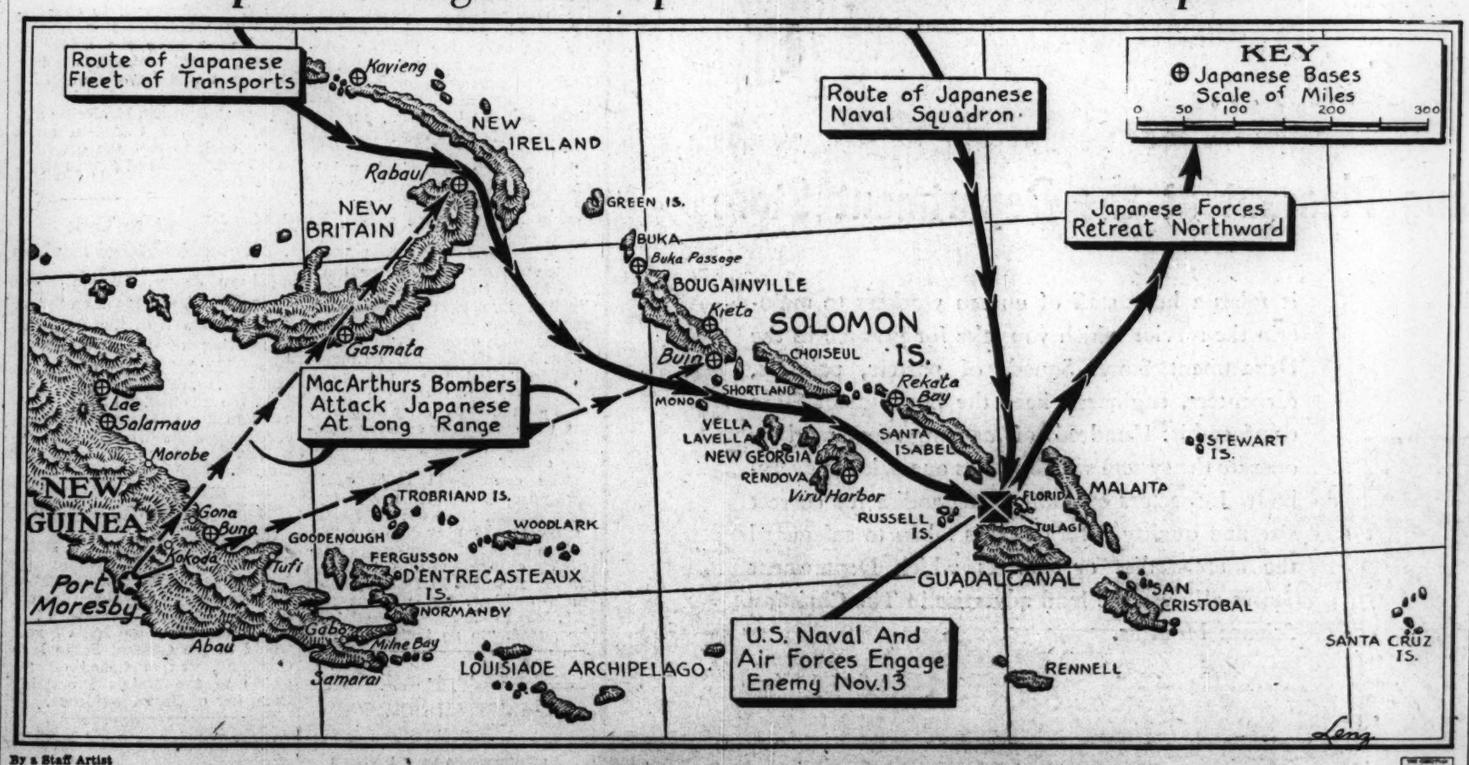
U. S. Dominates Solomon Island Area

The United States Navy dominated the waters of the Solomon Islands today after crushing a Japanese armada in an epic struggle in the Southern Pacific.

In a three-day conflict that

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Japan's Strongest Attempt to Take Guadalcanal Repulsed



By a Staff Artist

How Allied Strategy Brought Defeat to Japanese Fleet in Solomons

The Japanese Fleet, heading southward toward the Solomons, is shown to be in two main sections, the heavy naval vessels coming from the north, while the transport section, intended for invasion purposes, coming via the two bases of Rabaul and Buin. The transports, therefore, came within range of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers who helped to disorganize it in the preliminary stages. The course of the battle then shows the whole Japanese armada in retreat northward.

Mrs. Roosevelt Returns; I. R. A. Chief Being Tried

The World's Day—November 17, 1942

Washington: President's Wife in Capitol

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned from a wartime trip to England. The President's wife, who left New York Oct. 21, arrived at a nearby airport by plane and was met by the President.

Henry J. Kaiser recommended the creation of an independent Federal agency to license all new inventions and distribute their benefits among all industry to speed war production before a Senate military subcommittee studying technological mobilization.

In Europe: I. R. A. Chief on Trial in Belfast

Accused Irish Republican Army chief of staff, Hugh McAteer, went on trial in Belfast charged with treason in attempting to set up Irish republic in Ulster.

"Greatest combined operation in history" was description given North African landings by Commando chief Lord Louis Mountbatten in message to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Leon de Grelle, Belgian Rexist leader, was reported by Vichy Radio to have been wounded fighting for Nazis on Russian front.

Greater secrecy is needed at U. S. and Canadian ports in marking war goods for shipment overseas, Laborite Cecil Charles Poole told Commons.

New England: Would Tear Down Old Buildings

Boston Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly today asserted that every Boston building over 75 years of age should be torn down, as a fire prevention measure, unless the owner can prove extensive repairs have been made. [Page 2.]

Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts Selective Service Director, urges married women to obtain jobs in war industries and those with employment to remain at work to release single men for the armed services. [Page 2.]

Wage adjustment office for New England, set up by National War Labor Board, getting ready to take cases. [Page 2.]

National: Rumanian Church Priests Indicted

Two priests of the Rumanian Orthodox Church and an editor of Rumanian publications were indicted by a Detroit Federal Grand Jury on charges of espionage. [Page 9.]

Wendell Willkie's criticism of the statement by Prime Minister Churchill that Britain would "hold our own" brought official silence in London. Unofficial reactions found some support for Mr. Willkie among Liberals, and resentment among Conservatives. He couched his criticism in a New York speech, vigorously advocating a peoples' peace based on more equal access to colonial resources. [Page 3.]

John (Jake the Barber) Factor of Chicago pleaded guilty in Federal Court in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to charges of mail fraud and conspiracy in connection with a whisky warehouse receipts case in which he and 11 others were indicted Aug. 20, 1942.

Americas: Mass Meeting to Honor Roosevelt

In Buenos Aires, a special committee headed by former President Augustin P. Justo announced that a mass meeting would be held in honor of President Roosevelt Dec. 7, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor. A similar program scheduled for last December was prohibited by police acting under state of siege regulations.

Asia: Railway Sabotage Near Hanoi by French?

Sabotage by French was believed responsible for third serious accident since beginning of war on main railway of Indo-China near Hanoi. Two trains collided head-on.

An earthquake was reported to have shaken Peshawar, India, early today. There was no word of damage.

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Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL | COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Married Women Are Urged to Get a Job or to Stay on Job They Have

Reclassified Married Men Better Off If Wives Work

Married women should take a job in industry, and stay on the job if they already have one, in order to serve the armed forces best, is the official advice today of Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

This advice was enunciated to counter a tendency of some married women who feel that they will help defer their husbands by quitting an industrial job or refusing to take one even if capable.

While not calling such women unpatriotic or selfish, Colonel Smith pointed out that "the inevitable result of employment of women in war industries will be the prolongment of the deferment of married men by exactly the number of single men who are thus released for military service."

In other words, if married women wanted to be selfish, in the long run they would "protect" their husbands as a group by volunteering for factory work immediately. This "selfish" objective coincides with current policies of Selective Service, the War Department, and industrial management, Colonel Smith emphasized.

During the past month, the Director has ordered local boards to reclassify all married men with wives only, and has urged all married women to take jobs so that "a wife might delay her husband's entry into service by virtue of her ability to take over the job of a younger single man who might be released" for armed service.

"It is reasonable to assume that a registrant whose wife is working, or is capable of working, will be classified as available for military service, so that many wives who are capable of working and have delayed seeking jobs in the hope that their husbands might be deferred longer might better seek immediate employment.

"Likewise, married women who contemplate giving up their present employment might better stay on the job for they are most certainly 'capable of working.'

Not "Weaker Sex"

"That women in industry have presently exploded the 'weaker sex' theory is increasingly self-evident. Employers who doubt the ability of women to perform certain tasks have only to refer to the amazing, even glowing, reports of their capabilities made by industries that utilize women on every possible job," the Colonel said.

Women are now working in "practically all War Department activities, including our depots and arsenals," he quoted the War Department as saying. "They are producing guns, tanks, bombs, and planes. They are running 15-ton cranes, and operating machines which have as many as 39 separate machining operations. They are driving trucks, riveting airplane wings, welding frames, and doing hundreds of other mechanical, clerical, and supervisory jobs.

"Because they are filling these jobs, thousands of men have been released by the War Department to serve in the armed forces and in other vital war-production operations," the quotation continued....

"It is the policy of the War Department to use women employees in all capacities for which they are qualified or may become so by training. As far as practicable, women will be employed in preference to men of war service age or capabilities. Nothing in the application of the policy will operate to limit the employment of qualified men who are ineligible for military service by reason of age or physical disability."

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Saltonstall For All-Out Peace Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Individual initiative and courage must be stimulated if the great productive machine which has been built for war purposes is to be geared to peaceful purposes after the present war, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today in an address before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on current affairs.

"In returning from war to peace," he declared, "we must strive to apply the same all-out energy which war alone has been able to generate thus far in the world's history."

"Government alone cannot do this," the Bay State Governor continued. "It can help, but we as individuals must take the responsibility; we must have the courage and imagination to stimulate ourselves into accomplishing this great objective."

Declaring that the millions of men who will come back from the battlefield to peacetime homes will need jobs, Governor Saltonstall said, "our foremost objective is to plan for the creation of jobs in private industry. We must equally prepare to give the fullest opportunity to the farmer who owns a single horse and has but one plow, to the largest industrial concern that makes our automobiles or provides our electricity.

"We must be complacent in the belief that we have inherited a great country. What we have inherited is a great tradition. We must roll up our shirtsleeves and work to keep our country equal to our traditions."

Governor Saltonstall stopped in New York to speak at the forum on his way back to Massachusetts after attending the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments in Chicago last week end.

Boston-San Diego Gets Air Service

Air service from Boston to San Diego has become available through the inauguration by American Airlines on Sunday of service to the southern California defense center, according to Charles A. Rheinstrom, Vice President in charge of traffic.

Two flights will be operated daily each way over the transcontinental route served by American. Trips will depart from San Diego at 9:10 a. m. and 11:39 a. m., and from New York at 12:40 p. m., and 4 p. m. Boston connections are approximately 90 minutes earlier.

Fuel Oil Coupons Delivery to Start

Boston distribution of coupons necessary for purchase of fuel oil under the rationing system gets underway tomorrow at various schools. Oil users will pick up their coupons at the schools at which they registered for oil rations. To equalize the load through the three-day distribution period, Boston rationing officials have instructed oil users to pick up their coupons according to the following alphabetic groups:

A to G—Wednesday.
H to P—Thursday.
Q to Z—Friday.

The schools will be open from 2 to 7 p. m. each day in Boston. It is important to carry some means of identification, such as a social security card, telephone or electric bill.

With a few possible exceptions other Massachusetts communities are also distributing oil coupons on the same days.

By a Staff Photographer

Quincy Community Players Open Season

Members of the Quincy Community Players celebrated the opening of their fifteenth consecutive season last night with a performance of "The Male Animal" and the cutting of a huge birthday cake. Shown in the top photograph are, left to right: Mrs. Rhoda Dolan, Russell Goudreau, Vice-President of the Players; Mrs. Raymond Powell, President; Delcevare King, and Mrs. Rudolph Oberg, Corresponding Secretary. Below is a scene in the dressing room just before the performance, with Terry Patnaude, who played the lead; John McLean, and Betty Hughes Morris.

NWLB Boston Regional Office Soon Ready to Handle Claims

The new regional office of the National War Labor Board in Boston will be ready to handle claims for wage increases within a few weeks, Saul Wallen, the temporary Regional Director, announced here today.

Boston will thus soon become the center for pay readjustments throughout the New England States.

Mr. Wallen came to Boston from Washington two weeks ago today to set up the office, and has been busy ever since getting the brand new organization in shape. Heretofore all wage cases have been passed on in Washington, and it is a big task shifting over the machinery to a New England basis.

Certain types of wage claims will now be settled entirely within New England. In others Mr. Wallen will make recommendations to his headquarters.

He has moved his Boston office from 17 Court Street to Room 725 at 10 Postoffice Square. However, the public should go for information to the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor at 294 Washington Street, he pointed out.

Mr. Wallen brings the experience of a conciliator of labor disputes to his new post. He formerly worked out of Washington as senior mediation officer of the National War Labor Board. On several of the difficult cases of the past year he came into Massachusetts—the strikes at the Monsanto Chemical Company in Everett, General Alloys Company in South Boston, and the Arkwright textile mill at Fall River.

Fields of Office Outlined

Outlining the field of the new wage office, Mr. Wallen says:

"The War Labor Board under a recent Executive Order of the President was given jurisdiction over all voluntary wage adjustments and over all voluntary salary adjustments up to $5,000 except in the case of bona fide executives, professional and administrative employees not represented by unions.

"To receive applications for approval of wage adjustments, we are utilizing the Wage and Hours and Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor. This agency will be our point of contact with the public. Its functions will be two-fold:

1. To give employers and unions or individual employees rulings in writing as to whether a particullar wage adjustment is one which does or does not require a War Labor Board approval. Such rulings protect the employer if later set aside, since no penalty will be attached during the interim.

2. The other job of the Wage and Hour Division will be to receive applications for approval of wage adjustments and transmit them to the Regional Director of the War Labor Board.

"The Regional Director may pass on certain types of aplications right here in New England. This will be possible in a selected list of industries shortly to be announced by the Board, in which the claim is that wages should be increased because of maladjustments.

Final Adjustments in Capital

"In cases not on this list or where inequalities or gross inequities exist the Regional Director makes recommendations and forwards them to Washington for final disposition.

"The War Labor Board in Washington has laid down a wage policy that wages on Sept. 15, 1942, are presumed to be fair and equitable, and the Board will order changes in these wage rates only when it is shown that maladjustments or really gross inequities or inequalities exist.

"Maladjustments refer to failure in a given plant or industry to keep up with the rise in the cost of living, measured at 15 per cent since Jan. 15, 1941.

"The Board has announced that it will not approve wage increases designed solely to control the flow of manpower. In other words, if a manufacturer comes in and says, 'I want to increase wages because I am losing help,' then we tell him his recourse is not to the War Labor Board but to the Manpower Commission or other agencies concerned with manpower problems.

"We have had a considerable number of applications for wage increases, but so far have not passed on any, as we have not been ready. Up to the present our activities have been limited to setting up the office and training the staff of the Wage and Hour Division.

"I have just completed a tour of the Massachusetts and Connecticut offices of the Wage and Hour Division to see how they were functioning. In the next week or so I expect to go to the other four New England states."

By a Staff Photographer

Saul Wallen

As temporary Regional Director of the National War Labor Board Mr. Wallen is completing the set-up for handling of wage adjustments throughout New England.

Razing of Old Structures Urged by Fire Commissioner

To prevent recurrence of such fires as the East Boston tragedy which killed six firemen and injured some 40 others early Sunday morning, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly today declared that "it is my feeling, reinforced by the recent tragedy, that every building over 75 years old should be demolished, unless the owner can prove he has provided extensive remodelling."

The Commissioner reported he had learned from the Building Department that the fire-gutted Armory Hall on Maverick Square was 110 years old.

He estimated that 40 per cent of the buildings in Boston are over 75 years old, and said he had no estimate as to the number adequately remodeled or strengthened. Larger proportions of old buildings exist in such districts as Charlestown and East Boston, making hazards proportionately greater, he pointed out.

While most of Boston's public and historic buildings are well over 75 years in age, most have been strengthened to some extent, he pointed out.

Meanwhile today Albert West, Boston attorney, asked the State Fire Marshal to conduct an investigation into circumstances surrounding the granting of a liquor license to an occupant of the Hall.

Mr. West claimed that on investigation he found that the Boston Licensing Board issued the license on March 5, 1940, "after the building was certified as safe for dancing, by the Building Commissioner's office."

The century-old building, he continued, is the second oldest in East Boston, "and the conversion of the second floor into a public 'whoopee room' suggests the possibility of a second Pickwick Club disaster," which in 1925 killed 44 in a collapse, but without fire.

"Since the license was granted," he added, "to an individual who later was to become a member of the 'Committee for Civic Security,' your inquiry could well include careful scrutiny into all the circumstances of the granting of the license, and the necessary inspection of the building."

Pointing out that best reports indicate the fire started through ignition of cooking fat in an upper floor, Mr. West said that "if no liquor permit for a dine-and-dance establishment had been granted, there would have been no occasion for keeping cooking fat on the premises."

Mr. West named John A. Luongo as the individual to whom the license was granted.

Nailing a rumor that his men had misused an aerial ladder so that it forced a wall to collapse, Mr. Reilly said that standard instructions require the ladder to stand free and he refused to believe his men would have disregarded these instructions.

The ladder truck, Mr. Reilly disclosed, is being traded-in on a new model, to cost the City but $8,000 net, instead of $20,000 without a trade-in.

Selwyn James to Talk At Temple Ohabei Shalom

Selwyn James, Foreign News Editor of PM, will speak on "What Shall We Do With the Japs?" at a meeting of the Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom on Nov. 24 at 6:30 p. m. at the Temple.

At the meeting, which is dedicated to the USO, Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams will also speak. His topic will be "The Atlantic Charter and the Ideal Commonwealth."

Old Albany Boat Sold

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17 (AP) The most distinctive floating feature of the Providence waterfront changed hands today when the old Albany night boat Rennselaer, tied up for a year at the India Street wharf of the General Scrap Iron Company, was auctioned off for $9,000 to the Metals Processing Company of East Providence.

Army Show for Servicemen

Through the courtesy of the War Department and Irving Berlin, a special performance of "This is the Army," current on the Boston Opera stage, will be given for members of the armed services, according to Joseph F Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, who said the date would be announced later.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Babson Pleads for Golden Rule

"No country can enjoy both personal freedom and economic efficiency until all its people are guided by the golden rule," declared Roger W. Babson, President of Babson Statistical Organization, in addressing members of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting at the Boston City Club today.

Discussing "Small Business Men Should Quit Worrying and Wake Up," Mr. Babson said, "Only by encouraging small businesses and so-called non-essential businesses to clutter up the economic situation can democracy be preserved. Economic efficiency with the use of only large units inevitably lead to tyranny."

Pointing out that price fixing of non-essentials is harmful to the war effort, Mr. Babson declared, "apparently the difficulty is that the Office of Price Administration and the other parties of functioning therewith have not the courage to separate the essential from the non-essential, and hence have clamped the lid down on everything."

In what is said to be the first list of what Washington considers nonessential industries to be prepared, Mr. Babson presented the following: Amusements, antiques, art goods, awnings, beauty shops, bowling alleys, stock brokers, candy shops, clairvoyance, crematories, dancing instructors, dog foods, dress suits, dyes, draperies, electric signs, fireworks, fishing tackle, florists, furs, furniture, jewelry, lawn mowers, liquors, milinery, motion pictures, music dealers, orchestras, palmists, paper hangers, perfumes, phonographs, photographers, pianos, skates, sporting goods, tailors, tobacco, tearooms, toys, tree experts, upholsterers, wall papers, window cleaning, and wedding announcements.

"Unless the people in these industries wake up, they are liable to be pounced upon with more regulations and handicaps than they work under today," said Mr. Babson. "If small business men would get out of their inferiority complex and fight, they could do themselves and the country a real service. The truth is that there is no real distinction between essential and non-essential."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A lecture entitled "Shakespeare and the Modern Man" will be given by Dr. Kenneth Orne Myrick, Professor of English literature, at Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, Medford, at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "World Affairs and the Jews" will be given by James Waterman Wise in the Roof Ballroom of the Hotel Bradford, at 8:15 p. m. Open free to the public.

Wednesday

A talk on "Roman Art" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A free gallery talk on the special exhibition of Irish prints and decorative arts at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be given at 3 o'clock by Miss Alice Maginnis of the Museum staff. This will be the last opportunity to hear a talk on this exhibition since it will close on Sunday.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW WARMER COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight than last night; Gentle winds.

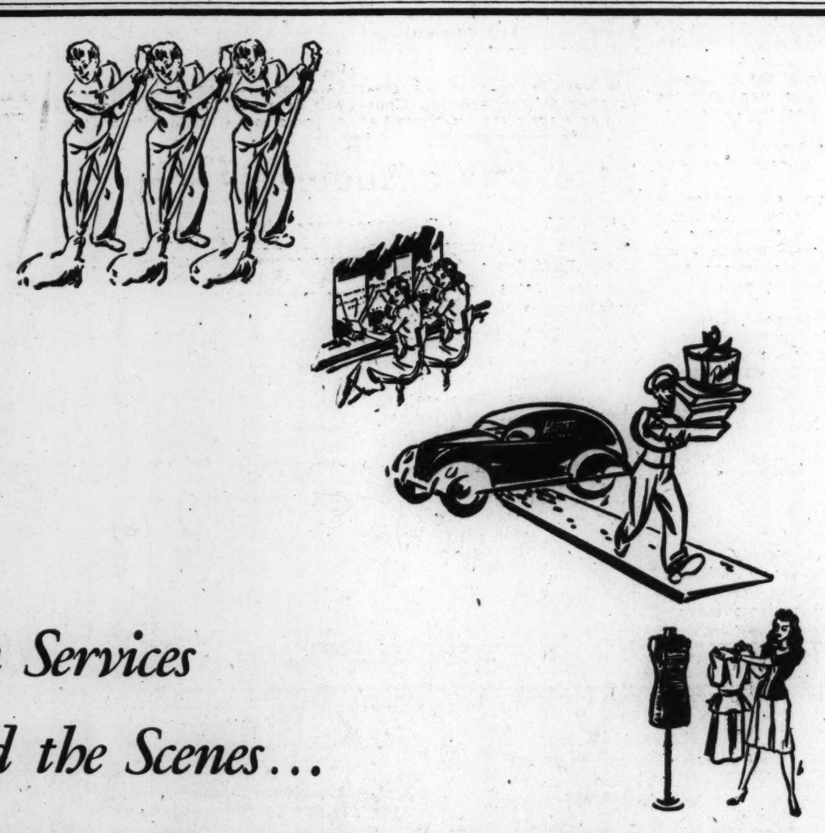
Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer tonight; occasional light showers extreme north portions late tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer tonight than last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

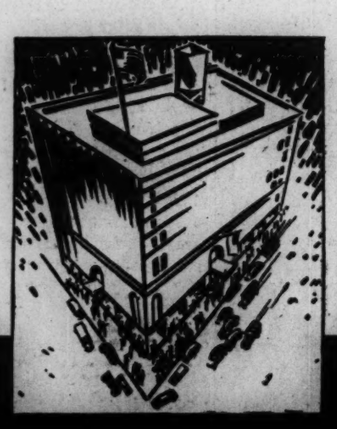
Tuesday, 7:34 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 8:29 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 5:51 p. m.



Unseen Services Behind the Scenes...

Make Shopping Pleasant at the Department Store

It takes a huge staff of unseen workers to maintain the service which you take for granted in the Department Store. Squads of porters, painters, carpenters, engineers, keep the Department Store comfortable. Hundreds of marking-room workers operate the system which means one price to everybody. Inspectors examine merchandise for correct size and quality. Every step is taken to safeguard the merchandise or services which Department Stores all over the land advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.



THE DEPARTMENT STORE
Serves Its Community in Many Ways

Text of Willkie Speech on People's Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 — Peoples of the United Nations must reach substantial agreement, by free discussion, on their basic aims in war and peace to build an enduring postwar structure with the maximum flow of goods and ideas, Wendell L. Willkie told the Herald Tribune Forum. He said in part:

What we must win now, during the war, are the principles. We must know what our line of solution will be. Let me use the American Revolution as an example. When we fought that war, we had no inkling of the actual structure of the United States of America. No one had ever heard of the Constitution. The federal system, the three branches of government, the brilliant bicameral compromise by which the small states were induced to come into the union —all these innovations lay as yet in the future. . . . And yet the basic principles of that great political structure that was to become the United States of America were, surely, contained in the Declaration of Independence, in the songs and speeches of that day, in after-dinner discussions and private arguments around soldiers' camp fires and everywhere along the Atlantic Coast. Even though the great States of Massachusetts and Virginia were held together by the vaguest pronouncements and the flimsiest of political contraptions (the Continental Congress), their citizens were in substantial agreement as to the cause they were fighting for and the goal they wished to achieve.

Had they not agreed during the war, Massachusetts and Virginia, surely, would have failed to agree concerning the principles of the peace. . . .

Face Two Problems

That being profoundly true, we are faced today with two problems: How shall we determine what we want to win in the next peace? And how shall we prepare ourselves to win it during the war?

First, to determine our aims it is clearly necessary to reach substantial agreement with our allies. Here, as in our revolution, agreement in detail is not necessary, or even desirable. But unless we are to repeat the unhappy history of the First World War, agreement in principle must be won. Moreover, it must exist, not just among the leaders of the Allies. The basic agreement I am thinking of must be established among the allied peoples themselves. We must make sure that these peoples are fighting for essentially the same thing. . . .

It is the utmost folly—it is just short of suicide—to take the position that citizens of any country should hold their tongues for fear of causing distress to the immediate and sometimes tortuous policies of their leaders.

Shall we be quiet when we see our State Department's long appeasement of Vichy? I tell you we cannot fight this war in silence, whatever our experts say. Because if we fight in silence those same experts will, in the end, even winning the war, win nothing but blood and ashes.

Thus, in order that we may win a real victory, we must encourage the utmost amount of discussion among ourselves and with our allies. Moreover, we must be very clear as to what this word "allies" means. We have many allies—roughly. I should estimate them at a billion people. Britain and the United States are great powers, but they are not the only powers involved in this struggle, nor even necessarily the greatest powers. Russia and China have each already suffered greater losses in this war than all the rest of us put together. Those two enormous nations are also our allies, and consequently, when we talk about reaching agreement among allied peoples, we must mean the Russian people and the Chinese people as well as the British people and the American people.

Must Go Further

Indeed, we must go further. We must try to find out, and openly to express the desires and hopes of hundreds of millions of other peoples in the torn heart of Europe, in India, on the embattled shores of the Mediterranean, in Africa, on the southern shores of Asia, and in our own hemisphere. For, if some of these people are not now our allies, they are potential allies, and they are necessary participants in the world that is to follow this war. We must win substantial agreement with them also. If we do not, we cannot win substantial peace.

That then is our first problem —to discuss, and to discuss openly and frankly, the desires and needs of the allied peoples so that we may all come into substantial agreement concerning what we are fighting for. . . .

But discussion alone is not enough. Having discussed what we want to win in the peace, having set our goals, our second problem faces us: how, during the war, shall we prepare ourselves to attain those goals in the peace? The answer to that is plain: we must learn to work together; we must learn to work with all our allies that we may win both the war and the peace. We must work together today; tomorrow will be too late. Our most immediate common need is of course a united military plan arrived at by a board of strategy representative not alone of the United States and Great Britain but representing likewise our other allies. Even such obviously essential co-operation has not yet been brought about. It is true we are beginning to work with the British. That is compartively easy, for we are possessed of the same linguistic and cultural heritage. But we must learn equally well to work with Russians and Chinese in the arduous task of today. And that task is not merely the task of military co-operation, however pressing that may be; it is also the task of working together now for a world at peace. For as I have already said, military victory is fruitless unless on the anvil of war we hammer out joint and honorable purposes.

And now about the goals for which we work. Here again perhaps we may learn from past failures.

Why 1918 Peace Failed

After the last war the peace failed because no joint objectives upon which it could be based had been arrived at in the minds of the people. The League of Nations was created full blown; and men and women, having developed no joint purpose, except to defeat a common enemy, fell into capricious and irrelevant arguments about its structural form. Likewise it failed because it was primarily an Anglo-French-American solution, retaining the old colonial imperialisms under new and fancy terms it took inadequate account of the pressing needs of the Far East, nor did it sufficiently seek solution of the economic problems of the world. Its attempts to solve the world's problems were primarily political. But political internationalism without economic internationalism is a house built upon sand. For no nation can reach its fullest development alone.

There were those among us prior to this war who entertained the notion that America was an exception to this economic law; that America was economically self-sufficient. Tht war must surely have dissipated such ideas. We have seen our domestic economy and habits dislocated by a shortage of rubber. We have had cause to fear that even our war requirements could not be met. Sugar and coffee rationing have come. Our military and production experts fight frantically to find the methods of allocating our inadequate supplies of copper and tin. Submarines have taught us hideously how dependent America is upon the rest of the world's products, just as the aeroplane has dramatically shown us how the problems of all men are close and interrelated. If, with our great resources, our boasted self-sufficiency disappears so quickly when the flow of goods from the outside world is reduced, it becomes doubly clear that less fortunate nations, in order to develop, must have access to basic raw materials.

Therefore, we should work today to make available presently to all the United Nations and, when the war is over, to all the world, access to the materials indispensable to economic self-development.

This cannot be accomplished by mere declaration of our leaders, as in an Atlantic Charter, particularly when one of the two principals to that instrument has in the last few days seemingly defended the old imperialistic order and, declared to a shocked world: "We mean to hold our own."

Depends on All People

Its accomplishment depends primarily upon acceptance by the peoples of the world. For if the failure to reach international understanding after the last war taught us anything it taught us this. Even if war leaders apparently agree upon principles, when they come to the peace time—they make their own interpretations of their previous declarations.

So unless today, while the war is being fought, the people of the United States and of Great Britain, of Russia and of China and of all the other United Nations, fundamentally agree on their purposes, fine and idealistic expressions of hope such as those of the Atlantic Charter will live merely to mock us as have Mr. Wilson's fourteen points. The four freedoms will not be accomplished by the declarations of those momentarily in power. They will become real only if the people of the world forge them into actuality. And political internationalism alone will not accomplish them. Real freedom must rest on economic internationalism.

Take a specific and difficult example of what lies before us if we are to give reality to those freedoms we have proclaimed. The Malayan Peninsula and the islands of the South East Pacific are areas containing, among other things, the principal source of the rubber supply of the world. They are inhabited in part, at least, by unlettered, and, in some instances, perhaps savage people. Those who sneer when it is suggested that freedom and self-government can be brought to all men, feel that such areas must be ruled perpetually by some nation's colonial imperialism.

Now assume that the Allies reconquer those areas—shall we return them to their previous status, where their defense was courageous but inadequate and their peoples undeveloped under the governmental custody of some one nation? Or shall they be wards of the United Nations, their basic commodities made freely available to the world, their safety protected by an international police force; the full yield of their resources used for their own health, their own education and development, and for their training—no matter how long it may take—in the practices of self-government? It is the principles upon which we shall base the solution of such problems, that we must begin now to determine for ourselves. . . .

Many reasons might be assigned for the amazing economic development of the United States — the abundance of our national resources, the freedom of our political institutions, the character of our population.— have all undoubtedly contributed. But in my judgment, the greatest factor has been that by the happen-stance of good fortune, there was created here in America the largest area in the world in which there existed a free exchange of goods and ideas.

'Power of Ideas Greater Than Guns'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Nov. 17

The power of ideas is greater and more conclusive than the power of guns, Wendell Willkie said in his address before the Herald Tribune Forum.

Failure of the peace that followed the first World War, he said, was due to the fact that "no new idea, no new goal," rose from the ashes with sufficient power to rebuild a workable world.

Two-Year College Course Plan in Washington State

CHENEY, Wash., Nov. 17 (AP)—A plan for cutting in half the time needed for a college education, enabling a student to graduate in two years with a bachelor's degree, will be considered Nov. 28 at the joint meeting of presidents and trustees of the three Washington colleges of education.

Ralph E. Tieje, President of Eastern Washington College, said the proposal would introduce the six-day week and 48-hour week to college men and women. In addition, the college hour would become 60 minutes, instead of the present 50 minutes.

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Wide World

Here Are the New Film Starlets

Sparklers in the entertainment ring, six girls who won their setting by reason of their achievements this year in film roles. Now they are looking forward to more important roles in the near future. They are Louise Allbritton, Elyse Knox, Marjorie Lord, Peggy Ryan, Jennifer Holt and Grace McDonald. They're looking forward to even more important roles in '43.

Willkie Demands Agreement By Allies on Their War Aims

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Hammering home his "people's war" thesis, Wendell L. Willkie, in a major address here last night, called for early agreement between the United States and all its allies, East as well as West, on war aims, declaring that the basic need for such agreement obligated common citizens throughout the world to speak out "freely and frankly" their ideas regarding these aims.

Addressing the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems, which concludes its sessions tonight, Mr. Willkie asked whether Americans should be forbidden to use their critical faculties concerning the "State Department's long appeasement of Vichy," and questioned whether "political internationalism," or "economic internationalism forged by the people of the world" should be the arbiter of the postwar settlement.

Declaring that free access to needed raw materials for all nations was indispensable to building a world over, Mr. Willkie asked whether this could be accomplished by returning the Malay Peninsula and Southeast Pacific areas to their previous colonial status and, without naming Winston Churchill, he questioned the meaning behind the British Prime Minister's recent remark concerning the Empire when he said, "we mean to hold our own."

Warns People Must Make Peace

To the 5,000 delegates from colleges, clubs, social organizations, and representative American groups in 40 States, Mr. Willkie summed up his remarks by declaring:

"Unless today, while the war is being fought, the people of the United States and of Great Britain, of Russia and China, and of all the other United Nations fundamentally agree on their purposes, fine and idealistic expressions of hope such as those of the Atlantic Charter will live merely to mock us, as have Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points."

Enthusiastic applause greeted his words and those of the galaxy of official, industrial, technical, labor, and religious spokesmen who addressed sessions, keynoted last night by James F. Byrnes, new Director of Economic Stabilization, and this afternoon by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Throughout the sessions fighting calls were heard for further belt-tightening in America, and Government officials warned that greater civilian hardships were in store. These were paralleled by other remarks picturing the vast opportunities for achievement along new horizons of production, labor - management co-operation, and aeronautical advance, and in the realm of religion, which speakers declared were awaiting a forward-looking world at the end of the war.

Elmer Davis on List

Included among those introduced by Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice-President of the Herald Tribune, were Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways; Maj. Alexander de Seversky, author and airplane designer; Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast Shipbuilder; Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, Chief of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron; Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Representing the educational and religious viewpoint were Prince Hubertus zu Lowenstein, visiting lecturer of the Carnegie Endowment, and Lieut. Colonel Milton Steinberg, Rabbi of the Park Avenue Synagogue.

President Roosevelt, speaking at 10:30 over all major networks, will deliver the closing address in a session dedicated to the fighting allies, to which Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have contributed addresses.

Mr. Byrnes, who resigned from the United States Supreme Court to become stabilization "Czar," declared that his first concern was to organize America's civilian economy to win the war; secondly, to so organize it that the burdens and restrictions of war were equitably shared.

"It is up to us at home to take pride and satisfaction in the initiative and enterprise we can show in drawing in our belts before the Government compels us to do so," he said. "We should not have to be constantly told we are in a total war for our own survival."

While maintaining that excessive purchasing power must be siphoned off, Mr. Byrnes said he was opposed to continuance of the $25,000 salary limit after the war and pointed out that the limiting statute would expire June 30, 1944.

"It can be continued only by affirmative action of the Congress," he said, "and if a man fears the Congress, then he fears the people."

Governor Saltonstall continued the emphasis on hard work with the declaration:

"We must not be complacent in the belief that we have inherited a great country. What we have inherited is a great tradition. We must roll up our sleeves and work to keep our country equal to its tradition."

The Massachusetts Executive, regarded as Republican Presidential timber, stressed that when the soldiers come back from the battlefields they will want jobs, which "cannot indefinitely be provided by government agencies." The Government by public works can take up the slack, he said, but "our foremost objective is to plan for the creation of jobs in private industries when factories and farms return to a peacetime basis."

Kaiser Denounces Pessimists

Henry J. Kaiser, record builder of Liberty Ships, denounced what he termed "the profound and dangerous pessimism abroad about the coming peace," declaring that America through the hardship of war was now for the first time learning its capacity to produce, a capacity which could spell strength and prosperity in the postwar years.

"The only way to service the vast debt we are now creating and to measure up to the possibilities of the postwar challenge," he declared, "is to produce wealth on a scale never before envisaged; to produce it at low costs, and to accomplish an abundance and a variety which will call out our total energies and our finest creative powers.

"In order to do this production must be profitable. The theory that you can generate wealth, peace or prosperity by the lavish expenditure of money is utterly false."

In similar vein, Mr. Johnston held there would be specific responsibilities for private enterprise when the war was won; first, to provide employment for most of the jobless; second, to build the better world pledged by America, and third, to improve the methods of management.

Up to Private Enterprise

"If private enterprise can't provide employment for most of our people, we might as well understand now that the American enterprise system and many of our freedoms will be extinguished," he added.

Raising the curtain on the future possibilities of aviation, Mr. Trippe said Pan American Airways was now operating "many times as many flights" across the Atlantic as when the war started, but that "a fleet of 200 super-transports could carry 500,000 people to Europe every month." He stressed the need for American civil and military air fleets able to meet postwar competitions from other nations and suggested that such fleets might become an important part of the world's international police force.

Willkie's Criticism Weighed by Britons

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 17—Wendell L. Willkie's New York speech last night vigorously criticizing Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent declaration, "we mean to hold our own . . . I have not become the King's First Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire," is being noted with interest, but without comment by official circles here, while it is having a mixed reception in unofficial quarters.

First, it can be said that Mr. Willkie is charging Mr. Churchill with apparently still defending an old imperialistic order is only a louder echo of a few misgivings held here about the terms used by the British Premier in his Mansion House speech.

On the other hand, the most constructive and well-intentioned advice I have been given here today came from an independent but influential source.

Risk by Willkie Seen

To point this out seems in line with Mr. Willkie's own destire for straight speaking. This counsel is: Mr. Willkie has been a good friend of Britain in the past. Objective British observers have warmly praised his recent world tour and much of what he subsequently said because it appeared to give an authoritative and disinterested account of world-wide thinking.

But Mr. Willkie, according to this source, is running a risk, if he continues the kind of criticism in his latest New York speech, of consolidating British opinion in a way which may not necessarily help smooth the progress of Anglo-American peace and co-operation.

Finally, according to this source, it would be a misfortune if the high regard in which Mr. Willkie has been held in Britain should now be lessened by any hint of suspicion which might grow here that Mr. Willkie's friendship for Britain was being influenced by American domestic politics.

Atlantic Charter Cited

The force of this argument is increased by fact that the source is "progressive and conservative," and is in fact critical of Mr. Churchill's phrase, "We mean to hold our own."

To some other British ears this phrase didn't seem the happiest way of expressing the ideal of the Atlantic Charter. It has largely depended on what sort of interpretation each listener or reader puts on such phrases.

Critics of Mr. Churchill and the Government found it easy to detect an old imperialistic tone in Mr. Churchill's words.

On the other hand probably the great majority of Britons saw the speech in a very different light and heartily welcomed it accordingly.

It was the hour of the great Egyptian victory and Mr. Churchill once again showed himself an inspired spokesman of Britain, this time leading the British in the call to rejoice.

No Territorial Aims

His listeners at home noted the context of his remarks on the future of the British Empire which were prefaced by the unqualified reaffirmation that Britain has no territorial ambitions and entered this war not for profit or expansion.

The Prime Minister also stressed how proud he was to be a member of that vast commonwealth and society of nations and communities "without which the good cause might well have perished from the face of the earth."

Mr. Churchill was but in line with the veteran South African Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts and other British speakers who have lately been stressing that the "British have no need to make excuses and apologize for their part in this war."

That was the keynote of the Mansion House speech for most people in Britain. "We mean to hold our own" only jarred the most sensitive who thought at once of physical possessions of the Empire while the far greater volume of thought in Britain today sees the Empire or Commonwealth of Nations not as a geographical unit but as an idea which has been strengthened by battle.

Danger in Phraseology

There is certainly some Conservative as well as Labor and Liberal thought in Britain which felt that Mr. Churchill's phraseology is liable to disturb many friends of Britain in the United States and elsewhere. "Such words come naturally to a Tory tongue," said the Socialist Daily Herald.

But on the records since the war it is only fair to state that Mr. Churchill has shown himself far less politically biased than the Daily Herald.

Worthy of more serious attention are various motions down for the present sitting of the British Parliament, when new demands will be made for more evidence of progressive action from the British Government in the Colonies.

For instance, 30 Labor M. P.'s want a clarification of the Atlantic Charter, and complain that the King's speech in reopening Parliament recently promises no democratic advance in the Colonies and gives no assurance that negotiations will be reopened with Indians for settlement of the Indian deadlock.

Co-operation for Peace

As for Mr. Willkie's contention that there isn't yet sufficient Anglo-American co-operation for peace, there is considerable agreement with this here.

At the same time it is claimed that co-operation extends further than generally known, and there is a move here at the moment to get more publicity for what is already being achieved.

Similarly there is sympathetic understanding for the Willkie view that Americans must learn to work with Russians and Chinese as well as the British.

Speakers here stress much the same idea about Britain looking east as well as west, and no one who moves around among British people fails to detect a popular bias toward Russia these days.

Believes in Plain Speaking

Finally, Mr. Willkie is reported to have strongly criticized Mr. Churchill for expecting citizens to hold their tongues in the war.

Mr. Churchill did call for a halt in speculation on a second front. In the view of many persons this, as an exceptional request, has since been justified by events in North Africa.

Does Mr. Churchill really expect the rest of the war to be fought by United Nations citizens in silence? Knowledge of Mr. Churchill suggests that he has no such illusion.

The searching and outspoken debates starting in the Commons today may help to lessen the anxiety that Britain will allow its experts, even in winning the war, to win nothing but blood and ashes.

Willkie Wins Award Of Sons of Indiana

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 17

Wendell Willkie has been named as recipient of the 1942 Distinguished Service award of the Sons of Indiana in a roll taken among 1,250 prominent Hoosiers by the organization.

Runner-up was Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, and Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, was third.

The award, limited to natives of Indiana, will be made at an autumn reunion in New York in December.

Tiny State Andorra Escapes

ANDORRA, Nov. 17 (AP)—Hitler has given a "guarantee" to another neutral state. The German Army occupied all of France, but stopped at the frontier of this little community, which lies high in the Pyrenees Mountains between France and Spain.

Through a phlegmatic German army sergeant, Andorra heard that German troops had been ordered to respect the integrity of its 191 square miles of territory.

An Associated Press correspondent heard firsthand how the guaranty was given from the man who received it—one of the frontier guards appointed by Andorra's Syndic, or Governing Council.

"We heard the Germans had occupied numerous French communities near us," the guard said. "Then a sergeant and one soldier arrived at our frontier.

"I said, 'are you going to occupy our country?'

"The sergeant replied, smiling, 'we are going no farther. We have orders to respect your frontier.'

"We talked for a while—he was a very nice fellow."

That is all Andorra knows about its international situation at present.

Seven Mobile Guardsmen who were stationed in Andorra since the beginning of the war as representatives of one of the country's two co-princes, the President of the French Republic, are still billeted here. The other co-prince is Bishop Soade Urgel.

The comander of the Mobile Guardsmen conferred with the German sergeant who approached the border and was told to continue his normal work. The people of Andorra were given assurances they can trade with France, at least until snows block the mountain passes.

Since the collapse of France Marshal Pétain as Chief of the French State has been, at least nominally, one of Andorra's co-princes. But he has not interested himself in Andorian affairs.

The other co-prince, Bishop Soade Urgel, is represented here by Monsignor Ricordo Fornes, who said he was much pleased by German assurances that Andorra's neutrality would be respected.

Andorra has a population of 5,231. Citizens have been interested in recent international developments because Spain recently has included Andorra among its territorial claims.

Andorra's Syndic has 24 members who meet frequently. There was a session yesterday, attended by 18 members from the community's six villages.

SUCCESS! No more "bad luck" corn muffins. Here's the sure way to success. Flakorn's ingredients are *precision-mixed*. No measuring, no sifting, no guesswork. Just add egg and milk and you'll turn out 12 to 18 tender and crisp corn muffins at every baking. Get Flakorn.

Pie crusts, too, are sure to be delicious with precision-mixed Flako.

Buy U.S. War Bonds & Stamps

One person tells another: "I put something in my savings account every week. But I buy War Savings Bonds too—the Victory Club way...so much each pay day. Why don't you send for the Dry Dock Victory Club folder?"

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Accounts accepted from $1 to $7500

UPTOWN: 59th Street and Lexington Avenue New York

SAVE FOR VICTORY

DOWNTOWN: 341 Bowery at 3rd Street New York

fluff

Now in Glass Jars

SAME FINE FLAVOR

Carries Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval. Your grocer is receiving limited quantities.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

N. E. Women Are on Tiptoe To Sell Bonds

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England women are enthusiastically preparing for Women at War Week, Nov. 22-28. They will join with their sisters in every hamlet and city throughout the Nation in an intensive seven-day drive to smash the Axis through the sale and promotion of War Savings Bonds.

At last American women, all 43,000,000 of them, have an opportunity to roll up their sleeves and show what they can do for victory. They are determined to do it!

From California to New York, a continuing program of special activities will mark the week. Rallies, pageants, parades, victory displays, and a raft of other carefully planned events will emphasize women's importance in the drive to enroll every homemaker and wage earner in the plan for regular purchase of bonds. Here is where women can show that they are the savers as well as the spenders of the national income. The week's goal is one billion in bonds.

Women's Organizations Help

The drive is being organized by the Women's Section of the War Savings Staff of the Treasury Department. Women's organizations and clubs in each community are assisting the local Women's War Savings Committees. And the women's groups are working in close co-operation with retailers in their districts. Under this joint promotion women employees in stores and women customers are uniting their efforts for victory.

Here in Boston, Filene's, Jordan's, Stearns, White's, Gilchrist's, Chandler's, Conrad's, Slattery's, and Jays are working with the local Women's War Savings Committee, of which Mrs. William Brace Pratt is general chairman. Each store is planning some special program which will be announced later, and Mrs. Pratt is getting together a volunteer corps of women to man the war bond booths in the stores and to sell stamps throughout all their departments. She is having a rally for these workers at the Copley Plaza on Thursday. The Retail Trade Board, through Daniel Bloomfield, its secretary, has been most active in helping with this joint promotion.

Tag Day for Bonds

Cambridge women are putting all their efforts into a War Bond Tag Day on Tuesday, Nov. 24. There won't be a block left uncanvassed that day, they say. Over 150 women's clubs are working with the Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee to make this drive a success, according to its chairman, Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter.

The city has been divided into 14 districts, with members of the League of Women Voters as district chairmen. Serving under these chairmen are women who know the districts intimately. As in the case of the war savings teas sponsored by the Cambridge Committee, the various foreign nationality groups are playing an important part in the drive.

The women of Cambridge have made 40,000 tags to be used on Tuesday. Oblongs of red paper with little red, white, and blue ribbons on them, they will bear stamps of different denominations, fastened in such a way that they can be taken off the tags and pasted into your albums.

Start With $5,000

A group of five men loaned the Committee $5,000 to use as revolving fund to buy the stamps to put on the tags. "I told them," Mrs. Porter laughed, "that it was the best three-day investment they had ever made."

Out on the streets selling tags that day will be "sellers" and "change makers" working in pairs. Each seller will wear a white shield hung round her neck with patriotic ribbon. The tags will hang from the shield on little hooks.

Her companion will make the change, and a third person, wearing an armband and called a "runner," will be ready to dash back to district headquarters for more stamps, which persons there will be licking onto more tags. Deems Taylor designed the armband insignia, which is a combination of the letters CWWSC, for Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee.

"We are all so thankful that the Treasury Department has given us this opportunity at home to help smash the Axis," declared Mrs. Porter.

David E. FitzGerald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17—David E. FitzGerald, who passed on here today, was Democratic National Committeeman from Connecticut and for eight years served as Mayor of New Haven, the State's second largest city.

Forty years in politics, Mr. FitzGerald was one of the most influential of Connecticut Democrats. For years he was a key figure at various political conventions.

After completing his law studies at Yale in 1895, Mr. FitzGerald first entered New Haven ward politics in 1900. Within seven years he became Chairman of the New Haven Democratic Town Committee. In 1917 Mr. FitzGerald became Mayor. He served as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for eight years, resigning from the post in 1922. A delegate to every Democratic National Convention since 1912, he was elected Democratic National Committeeman in 1936.

By a Staff Photographer

Discussing Plans for Women at War Week

Two members of the Executive Board of the Boston Women's War Savings Committee talk over plans for Women at War Week with two committee members on duty at the war stamp booth at the Copley-Plaza. Left to right: Mrs. Louis Curtis, Jr., Mrs. Edward L. Kickham, Mrs. Edward F. McHugh, Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner.

Every Cent Paid for Lunches In Once Gown Shop Aids Russia

Decend the half flight of black-carpeted stairs into what was once the Junior Department of Sara Fredericks' gown shop at 77 Newbury Street, and you will step into a one-woman venture in raising money for war relief.

Sit down at one of the little white tables on any week day but Saturday between 12 noon and 3 o'clock and you will be served a simple but delicious sandwich luncheon, the gross proceeds of which go to Russian War Relief.

Few visitors apparently realize just what "gross proceeds" mean. For Fannie Stampleman, or one of her volunteer waitresses is called upon over and over again to explain that every penny in the dollar that is charged for lunch goes to war relief. Mrs. Stampleman supplies all the food herself, while her own services and those of her helpers, who include several young substitute school teachers are given free. At the close of her first five days, she turned over $200 to Russian War Relief. About $75 of that represented donations.

Ask her how she came to do this and she will tell you, very simply, about the teas she gave for United Nations relief last summer at her log cabin in Cohasset.

Why Not Also in Boston?

"They were so successful," she says, "that I thought I would do something along the same line in town during the winter." Someone spoke to Sara Fredericks about Mrs. Stampleman's luncheon idea, and she offered the use of her lower floor.

Mrs. Stampleman has transformed the erstwhile Junior Department into a most attractive dining spot, small but inviting. There is only room for six tables for two and one for four. The tables — collected from various nooks and corners in the Stampleman home—have had their mahogany covered with white paint to match the long white oilcloth curtains that camouflage the closets, which formerly housed Junior Department stock. The white contrasts pleasingly with the cyclamen-colored walls, while a yard-wide border of black oilcloth on the bottom of the curtains melts into the black carpet.

Colorful prints, hung like a border at the top of the curtains, lend gaiety to the room, which is softly lighted with bridge lamps. Mrs. Stampleman has brought a number of ornaments from home to add to the decoration. Also artistically arranged around the room are various items she has picked up at antique shops. These are on sale for the benefit of Russian War Relief.

Menu Well Selected

The menu is simple and approximately the same every day. It consists of a hot ham or tongue sandwich, Russian cole slaw, relishes, a hot drink, crackers, cheese and jam or cake, nuts and candy. As there are no real kitchen facilities in the shop, the ham and tongue are cooked in the Stampleman home and kept warm on an electric warmer which was the gift of an interested friend. The little white menu cards are bordered in red, white, and blue, and the waitresses wear aprons of the same colors.

Mrs. Stampleman came to this country from Russia at the age of 16. She intended to stay for three months, visting an aunt in New York part of the time and traveling the rest. But she met Samuel Stampleman and has been here ever since, except for 10 years when his business took him to Canada. She has two daughters who live in New York and are both active in social work. One of them designed the menu cards for her mother's war relief venture.

Friday Club to Present Skit

Representative music of the years from 1900 to 1940 will be sung by the Choral Class of the Friday Club of Everett when they give their annual program this week at an open meeting of the club in the Parlin Junior High School at 2 p. m.

The program will consist of a series of musical skits interspersed with conversational interludes. The scene is laid in a restaurant of 1900. That period will be represented by music and dances from "Florodora." Eight members of the class will wear costumes such as those worn in that popular musical show.

Mrs. Joseph F. Fraumeni will present the solo numbers and nine members have been selected for a semi-chorus. Members of the chorus are: Mrs. Joseph Barry, Mrs. Joshua E. Buck, Mrs. Harold V. Buker, Mrs. James F. Burns, Mrs. Chester Card, Mrs. Alfred C. Dowd, Mrs. Peter D. Duncan, Mrs. Charles F. Fiantaca, Mrs. William T. Gibson, Mrs. Dennis A. Gildea, Mrs. Charles W. Gurdy, Mrs. Walton S. Hall, Mrs. Harry T. Hamilton, Mrs. Leroy S. Hawkins, Mrs. Frank E. Lewis, Mrs. Archie G. Libby, Mrs. Joseph W. Lobdell, Mrs. John B. McEnroe, Mrs. Daniel L. Moore, Mrs. Ludwig S. Nakashian, Mrs. Thomas F. O'Donnell, Mrs. Walter E. Packham, Mrs. Ernest R. Porter, Mrs. Geritt Rodyk, Mrs. George W. Richardson, Mrs. Wallace E. Snowdon Jr., Mrs. C. Guy Symonds, Mrs. Willis W. Stover, Mrs. Emerson D. Spinney, Mrs. Dorothy Sweeney, Mrs. Harry B. Tabor, Mrs. Orren R. Tarr, and Mrs. Chester Whittemore.

Mrs. Mabel Barstow is the Director and Mrs. Walter E. Coburn, the accompanist, for this class. Mrs. Earl Weidner, Music Chairman for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be the guest of honor for the afternoon.

Garden Federation Meeting on Friday

The Metropolitan Regional meeting of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts will open at 11 o'clock Friday morning in Horticultural Hall. Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr., Regional Vice-President, will preside, and the chief speaker will be Mrs. Harold Plimpton, newly elected President of the Federation. Members of the West Newton Garden Club will serve as hostesses.

It is announced that Mrs. Guy H. Newhall, Chairman of the Speakers Bureau, will be in the Garden Club Federation office in Horticultural Hall on the final Wednesday of each month from 10:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. to assist any Federated Club wishing help in planning its program. This bureau is one of the many services offered free by the Federation to its more than 10,000 members in the State.

Melrose Club To View Some Rare Fabrics

The Melrose Highlands Woman's Club is looking forward to something a little unusual for their program tomorrow. The guest speaker, Mrs. Frederick K. Morris, is going to exhibit a collection of rare fabrics which she has gathered from the bazaars of the world. Mrs. Morris, whose husband is a professor of geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has traveled extensively with him, and will describe some of her experiences in an informal talk.

Her fabrics include ancient embroidered materials as well as those of more modern design. Persia, India, Asia, China, Japan, and nearly every European country is represented. Mrs. Morris will show how to drape a certain fabric, yards of it, into a turban, and will demonstrate how to put on a sarong, also yards long.

Mrs. Clayton P. Eldredge, Art Department Chairman, has charge of the program, and Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Art Department Chairman for the State Federation, will be a special guest.

Annual Exchange Of Checks Begins

Fifty-four Massachusetts municipalities will send checks to the Commonwealth this year in annual settlement of accounts with communities, State Treasurer William E. Hurley has reported. Last year the State received checks from 100 communities.

In the exchange, the cities and towns will pay $11,332,776 to the Commonwealth and it will pay $14,826,945 to the communities. Previously this year, the State distributed $8,984,000 from its income tax collections and $5,000,000 from the gasoline tax.

Cities to receive checks include: Worcester, $766,158; Brockton, $92,103; Chelsea, $200,254; Chicopee, $188,303; Holyoke, $340,783; Pittsfield, $138,587; and Springfield, $338,238.

Needlework Guild Holds Exhibition

The Boston Branch of the Needlework Guild of America is holding its annual exhibition of garments today in the State Suite of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Called the charity that helps all charities, the Guild supplies garments of all kinds to the charitable organizations in the communities where its branches are located.

The present Executive Committee of the Boston Branch includes: Mrs. James M. Newell, Honorary President; Mrs. Guy Cunningham, President; Mrs. George C. Scott, Secretary; Mrs. Charles A. Loring, Jr., Treasurer.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Wednesday, Nov. 18
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.**

Lax Interest May Close Air Raid School

Only 22 of Massachusetts' 9,000 industries have taken advantage of the air raid safety instruction offered by the Army at its Civilian War Protection School, Amherst, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has disclosed.

The School, which opened in March, 1942, with instructors recruited from the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, is operated in conjunction with the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense and offers courses on gas identification, decontamination, camouflage, bombs of all kinds, fire fighting, anti-espionage, blackouts, aerial defense, and bombing tactics, as well as other types of ARP activity.

Declaring that the Army might close down the School unless industries show more interest, General Needham said, "No plant is adequately prepared for disaster situations arising out of enemy bombing or sabotage without the following minimum ARP personnel:

"A chief air raid warden and sufficient wardens for complete plant coverage; a gas officer with sufficient trained deputies for full coverage of all shifts; a decontamination squad; a bomb reconnaissance agent and deputies for full coverage of all shifts, a fire chief, and a medical officer."

A new short streamlined course, especially designed for war plant protection, will be held Nov. 29 to Dec. 4

Leniency Urged Upon Landlords

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Howard Staub, Connecticut OPA Rent Co-Ordinator, said today that "workers on the home front cannot produce with maximum efficiency if they are not content and secure in their homes" and "soldiers at the front who receive letters indicating their families are being thrown out of their homes . . . have no heart for fighting."

"Examples might be cited to show that while some landlords are today making real sacrifices under rent control, in general they are better off in this emergency than thousands of other citizens who have had to find new sources of livelihood and to adjust themselves to completely new activities," Mr. Staub told a luncheon meeting of the Connecticut Real Estate Boards.

James Coyne

United China Relief Opens New Headquarters

Hostesses for the gala opening Wednesday of the new headquarters of United China Relief, Inc., at 367 Boylston Street, will be (left to right) the Misses Frances Baker, Priscilla Hunnewell, and Esther Morse, members of the Junior Committee. Mrs. C. L. Hsia will speak at 5 p. m. on Chinese-American friendship. Refreshments will be served from 4 to 6 p. m.

President Roosevelt Speaks Tonight on 'United Nations'

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt speaks tonight on all networks on "The United Nations—Their Creed for a Free World," concluding a two-day Economic Problems Forum. It is believed the President may also touch upon recent military and naval events, including the American victory in the Solomons, CBS-WEEI, BLUE-WHDH, NBC-WBZ, MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Mr. Liu-Chieh, Chinese Minister to Washington, will also speak tonight, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Deputy Commander in Chief of the Allied African Expedition, who led a group of American officers in advance of the landing to prepare the way, speaks over CBS-WEEI and NBC (not WBZ) at 6:45 p. m.

Irving Berlin and officials of "This Is the Army" will speak tonight; also Maj. Gen. Irving Philippson, national director Army Relief; Capt. Edward Sherman; Capt. Walter Adler, emergency relief officer. Music will be furnished by the Harbor Defense Band, WNAC, 7:15 p. m.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, speaks tonight on the Economic Problems Forum, MBS-WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Mayor Tobin speaks on "Boston Fights Inflation," WEEI, 10:00 p. m.

Conrad Thibault, baritone, will sing "Moonlight Becomes You"; "There Will Never Be Another You"; and "Carolina Moon." Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, sings "I Passed by Your Window" and "Sweet and Low"; Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, sings "Dearly Beloved" and "In the Valley of the Moon." The orchestra salutes the Coast Guard and the Army Air Corps with "Semper Paratus" and "The Army Air Corps," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Current Problems Forum	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	New: Hollywood	Current Problems Forum	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Shady Valley Folk"	Popular Music
3:30	**Elmer Davis: 'Free**	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Elm. Davis: 'Free Ideas'**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	**Ideas, C'm'nic't'ns'**	U. S. Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness': sk.	String Ensemble	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News: Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news	Harry James' Orchestra
4:15	The Victory Front	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Griff Williams' Orch.
4:30	Book Talk	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Lorenzo Jones"	Current Problems Forum	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:45	Studio program	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Young Widder Brown"	Current Problems Forum	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
5:15	'Dake B'k'; 'Follies'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Supeman": sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News, Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	Lieut. Gen. Clark	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	**Irving Berlin**	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	Hour: songs: violin	Dance orchestra	Musical Gems: vocalists	Dance orchestra	Yard": variety
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Pgm.
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	activities	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drma	Dramatization
8:45	Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drma	Romance in Music
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama.	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00	Mayor Tobin; Music	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins-Canadiens hockey
10:15	**Liu-Chieh, talk**	Network Sports	Bob Hope Variety Show	Paul Schubert, news	game
10:30	**President Roosevelt.**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; Rideout	Network Sports	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Network sports	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman	Karl Rhodes' Orchestra	March to Victory	**Sumner Welles: recorded**	Dramatization
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Melody Hall": orches-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	tra; soloist	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15	News Service	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	**News of the World**	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Hit the Deck": music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister": sketch	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	'Morning Moods': Music	Organ Recital; vocalists	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	News comments	"Kick Conga"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate": sketch	"Cheer Up Gang"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sk.	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	"Words and Music"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Neighborhood Call	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Deanna Durbin, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum": sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks: music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Melody for Meditation"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Broadcast	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Talk: Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leona Vanni, soprano
2:45	"Pepper Young"	U. S. Treasury Program	Hymn recital	Sports Comments	News report
3:00	David Harum	"Three R's": variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News: Hollywood	show	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular music
3:30	'Post'; Interview	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Bandleaders Parade	Organ sketches; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Sports comments	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15	Victory Front	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	Across the Footlights	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
4:45	News Service	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: Frank Foti, con	Dinah Shore, songs, rec.
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Karl Rhodes' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory: talk
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	'Fred and Posey': humor;	Pianists; songs	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	music	John Barry, comment	Yard": variety show
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Manning; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	wagon
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bach
9:15	kansas Traveler"	Music Society	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Program: Air in G; Pas-
9:30	Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.:	sacaglia in C Minor
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Caval. Rusticana"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Treasury Star Parade	Local sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15	Malcolm Muir	Newscast; Sportcast	March to Victory	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	California Melodies: Or-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	chestra and Vocals	Day's End; News

United War Fund Quarters to Open

Headquarters of the United War Fund Campaign 1943 will open at 70 Federal Street tomorrow afternoon. A parade will start at City Hall at 4 o'clock, and when it reaches the doors of the old Lee, Higginson building on Federal Street, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will formally break the ribbon which now bars the entrance.

The campaign proper will not open until after the first of the year, but preparations are already occupying a large staff of workers. The headquarters are in process of being decorated with flags of the United Nations, whose war relief activities will all benefit from the United War Fund.

Charles B. Cabot, chairman of the Fund, will tomorrow announce the amount of money which has been set as next year's goal.

Contingents from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, WAACS, WAVES, and Boy and Girl Scouts will march in the parade, which will proceed down School Street, to Washington, to Milk, to Federal.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum: Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—eNews; Music; News.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:30 p. m.—Elmer Davis: Free Ideas—Communications.
3:45 p. m.—"String Ensemble."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Current Problems Forum.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace": drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Sumner Welles: "The United Nations—Their Creed for a Free World."
11:30 p. m.—Melody Hall; Orch., soloist.

Holiday Trips Bus or Train, Not Patriotic

The American public is being urged by the Federal Government to avoid bus and train travel during the Christmas-New Year holiday season unless on war business.

"Practically everything on wheels" will be needed to handle the travel during that season, a Government spokesman stated.

The Office of Defense Transportation expects that the bulk of holiday travel will be that of servicemen going home on furlough or that of relatives and sweethearts going to camps to visit men in the armed service.

"We think that kind of travel is as necessary as any travel can be," the Government spokesman said. "It means much to the morale of the soldiers and sailors and it's equally important to the home front morale of their families."

In additon, troop movements must be figured on, plus the fact that Eastern railroads will be operating under a general slowdown going into effect on Dec. 6. This results from time table revisions ordered by the War Production Board to permit existing equipment to carry more persons and to adhere more closely to schedules.

Virtually 100 per cent co-operation is expected from Federal bureaus regarding the recommendation of Joseph B. Eastman, ODT head, that Federal departments and agencies cancel all leaves between Dec. 18 and Jan. 10, if the leave involves bus or train travel.

The Office of Price Administration actually anticipated Mr. Eastman's move by canceling leaves for its 40,000 employees.

Salvaging of All Deer Hides Urged

The State Division of Fisheries and Game today issued an appeal to all Bay State hunters to salvage all deer hides secured during the open season. These skins, the appeal said, will be used to make gloves for the Signal Corps, mukluks (fur-lined boots) for Arctic troops and a host of other military requirements.

There is a very definite shortage of hides for the purposes stated above and sportsmen were urged to make this contribution to aid the armed forces.

Hunters should notify their nearest conservation officer or deliver the hide to him.

Colby Junior College Plans for Book Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., Nov. 17—President Roosevelt's slogan, "Books Are Weapons in the War of Ideas," is to be the theme of the fourth annual Colby Junior College Book Fair, to be held November 19-21.

Following a discussion of "Books as Weapons," by Granville Hicks on Thursday morning, there will be an exhibition of books and prints classified as follows: This Is Our War; Books to Preserve Our Rich Cultural Heritage; The Four Freedoms; and, Hobbies in War Time.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.8 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Unit of 961 Naval Reserve Officers Graduates From Navy's School at Dartmouth

New Officers Report for Duty At the Various Naval Stations

War Activities in New England

Battle Stations Ahead!—The second unit of Naval Reserve officers, 961 strong, was graduated this morning from the Navy's indoctrination school at Dartmouth College, completing a 60-day course. The third unit of approximately 1,000 begins registration tomorrow, ready for instruction Nov. 24.

The new officers are reporting for duty or for further training at naval stations throughout the country.

Boston vs. Portsmouth—The Boston Navy Yard today claims a national record for payroll investment in war bonds, reporting pledges of 13.2 per cent of gross pay, exceeding the figure for Portsmouth Navy Yard, former record holder, by one tenth of one per cent.

However, Boston needs 200 more employees to sign up, whereas Portsmouth has enrolled 100 per cent. Boston still lacks one-half of one per cent of that figure.

F. B. I. on Prowl—F. B. I. agents and local police swooped down on a number of homes of alien enemies throughout Massachusetts last night and seized cameras, radios, and other contraband.

Made simultaneously without warning, the searches also netted four persons ordered to appear before the United States District Attorney here at Boston, on charges of violating regulations on conduct of aliens.

Paging Private Simpkins! — More than 1,400 letters allegedly in feminine handwriting await Private James P. Simpkins at Fort Devens. Locator clerks at the post's headquarters, however, can't find a soldier of that name ever having been stationed there. Could it be a gag stemming from a lovelorn newspaper column?

Fourth Son Enlists—Donald A. Fitzgerald, Buckland, Mass., has enlisted as a Naval Aviation Cadet, becoming the fourth and last son of Mrs. Louise and the late Louis Fitzgerald to enter armed service. Brother John is a radioman with the Navy air arm in the Pacific; brother Robert, a sergeant, survived the attack on Pearl Harbor and has been fighting in the Solomons; a third brother, Edward, is a corporal in an Army glider unit.

New Photo Lab—Camp Edwards this week opens a new photographic laboratory to facilitate production of pictures of training tactics, personnel, and subjects for news release. A branch of the Signal Corps' main laboratory in the First Service Command, the new workshop includes a large room for taking identification pictures, a large developing room, a large printing room, a dark room, and large areas for stocking chemicals and other equipment.

State Recruits Ordnance Unit—Of 215 men being recruited throughout Massachusetts this week to form the 552nd Ordnance Company, 60 per cent will be noncommissioned officers. In Boston on the first day of interviews, 60 were signed up for non-com ratings.

Jumps to Captaincy—Joseph L. Aylward of Waltham, Mass., jumped from Chief Warrant Officer to a commission as captain yesterday, assigned to the Adjutant General's Office in the First Service Command. He had enlisted as a field clerk in 1917, became a Warrant Officer, j.g., in 1926, and 12 years later became a C.W.O.

Waves Take Posts—Nine women from the Boston area, recently commissioned in the Women's Reserve of the Navy, have been assigned to Navy schools and shore establishments throughout the country.

Early this month, the WAVES completed a four-week indoctrination course at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. In the first group to be graduated from the Navy's school were 26 junior-grade lieutenants and 152 ensigns; at the same time, 709 WAVES who received their indoctrination as apprentice seamen were advanced to midshipmen.

On active duty, the WAVES take over land-based jobs of men, releasing the for sea duty.

WAACS to Invade Devens—The first full New England company of WAACS will arrive for duty at Fort Devens on Nov. 30. One supply officer of the Army's feminine auxiliary has preceded them. A recreation room to serve 149 is being completed, and an adjoining room to be used as beauty parlor will be set up.

Housing Aid for Soldiers—To help privileged military personnel at Camp Edwards "find the best homes for the least possible money" a special Housing Board is functioning, requiring all seeking off-reservation quarters to clear through this official channel.

Several investigators are on full-time assignment inspecting available homes and restaurants, checking sanitary conditions and prices.

Edwards On the Air—Training activities of Camp Edwards Rangers, Engineer Amphibian and Amphibious Infantry, and anti-aircraft troops will be dramatized tonight in a coast-to-coast hook-up over the Mutual Broadcasting System, 8 to 8:30 o'clock, E. W. T., as "Pass in Review," a weekly all-soldier show, visits the Cape Cod installation.

By a Staff Photographer

Melrose Orchestral Association Rehearses for Concert

Upper left: Mrs. Ethel Glidden, bassoon, and Carl Eismann, clarinet. Upper right: George Brown, conductor. Lower: Four violinists, left to right, Mrs. Eleanor Freeman, Miss Helena Lynch, Miss Freida Klaiman, Miss Marjorie Robie.

Speedy Rise in Price of Milk Is Urged by Vermont Governor

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 17—Gov. William H. Wills, in a memorandum sent this week to United States Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, urged an immediate increase in the guaranteed price paid Vermont dairymen producing milk for the Boston milkshed.

At the same time the State's Chief Executive enlisted the support of Senators Warren R. Austin and George D. Aiken, and Representative Charles A. Plumley and, in addition, asked the co-operation of New England Governors in pressing for immediate amendment of the Federal marketing order governing the price in the New England area.

Alarmed by the dwindling production of Vermont's dairy farms, as shown by a conference of dairy and dairy co-operative leaders here last week, Governor Wills pointed out in his message to Secretary Wickard that "we cannot wait until there is an absolute shortage of fluid milk and then expect to turn on the faucet and increase producing," adding, "when farm labor has gone to the factory and the cows to the butcher they are difficult to recall."

The proposed amendments would increase by 24 cents a hundredweight the price of Class 1 milk and would add from 20 to 25 cents a hundredweight to the Class 2 price.

The Governor's memorandum said that a survey of Vermont dairy farms showed that many producers are now contemplating selling their herds and entering factory work. There is a 50 per cent shortage of labor on Vermont farms and although wages for farm laborers has increased approximately 60 per cent in the past two years, still much experienced help has left the farm for better-paid employment. A still larger number of former farm workers are in the armed forces.

To maintain production, the message concluded, "there must be an immediate raise in floor price of milk in the Greater Boston area."

Before action can be taken on the amendments, however, and a referendum taken, the proposal must pass through the offices of OPA Administrator Leon Henderson and James F. Byrnes, director of economic stabilization, and it is here, Governor Wills has pointed out, that the amendments have "bogged down."

In training his executive guns on Mr. Henderson's office, Governor Wills has for the second time pressed for action in behalf of Vermont agriculture. The first time was for an amended price regulation in ceilings on maple products. This is yet to come through, although within the week Administrator Henderson, in a letter to Governor Wills, explained that action had previously been impossible "because of budgetry limitations placed upon our staff."

Administrator Henderson was evidently referring to the failure of Congress to provide all the funds needed to operate the OPA.

The Administrator added, in explaining his office's failure to modify the price ceilings on maple products, that the lack of funds, plus the loss of men of draft age, together with the increase in volume of work, have "placed a terrific strain upon our understaffed force."

Governor Wills had previously written the Administrator: "I expected to find maple syrup included in the OPA formula for seasonable foods recently released. I searched in vain, although I did find the southland's pure sorghum syrup included."

Submarine Chasers

With the completion of two 110-foot submarine chasers at the Shelburne harbor shipyards on Lake Champlain, a new contract has been awarded the Donovan Company by the Bureau of Ships, U. S. Navy Department, for construction of four 66-foot wooden harbor tugs.

Preliminary work on the construction of the tugs began this week, and the new contract assured that work would continue at the Shelburne shipyard during the winter months. The tugs are scheduled for delivery in April, when the lake is again open to navigation after its winter freeze-up.

The craft will be self-propelled, the engines being installed at the yards.

This is the third contract awarded the Donovan Company since it started operations last April. Besides the sub chasers, three torpedo lighters have been built during the summer and fall months.

Scrap Collection

Vermont's scrap pile was increased by 78 tons of high grade steel this week as a result of a rail-raising bee staged on Armistice Day by approximately 1,000 men of Barre city and town.

It was an event of patriotic co-operation unparalleled in Vermont, when the bulk of Barre's remaining manpower turned out en masse to exhume the old trolley rails which had been buried in the city's main street for more than a decade.

Among them were scores of citizens of Scots, Italian, Syrian, Spanish, and Greek ancestry whose forbears were among the first operators of, and workers in, the granite quarries which have made Barre the "Granite Center of the World." Working with pick, shovel, and bar, also, were to be seen business and professional men whose hands were soon victim of the unaccustomed labor.

The women of Barre, responding in almost equal numbers, set up canteens and kept the volunteers supplied with refreshments. A highlight of the day was an impromptu parade headed by Gov. William H. Wills and the Barre city band, after the Chief Executive had removed the last rail. Starting about 10 o'clock, the job was finished at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Erin History Traced Back To 7,000 B. C.

Hugh O'Neill Hencken, curator of European archaeology at Peabody Museum, Harvard University, last night inaugurated the first in a series of eight Lowell Institute lectures on Ireland's Place in Ancient Europe" at the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Hencken, who was the director of the Harvard Archaeological Expedition in Ireland, is to trace the development of the Irish peoples with the appearance of man in Ireland about 7000 B. C. down to the twelfth century of our era when Ireland entered the medieval world of Europe.

The Lowell Institute lectures were founded under the will of John Lowell, Jr., in 1836 and were opened to the public in 1839. The present series of talks will continue on Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p. m.

In his initial lecture Mr. Hencken traced the appearance of man in Ireland to about 7,000 B. C. when the Stone Age people of southern Britain, who had long before come from the continent, moved forward as the ice disappeared from northern Britain and then moved into northeastern Ireland to what are now the counties of Antrim, Down and Londonderry.

"The Christianization of Ireland might have ended the seclusion in which the country had remained for some 200 years," Mr. Hencken said later. "It might have joined Ireland, at least spiritually, to the Roman Empire which by now was Christian."

"Ireland developed its own Christian culture without much contact with the rest of Christiandom," Mr. Mencken continued. "Also, it developed its own Christian art which was a curious compound of Mediterranean interlacings, pagan Celtic spirals and Germanic animal ornament derived from England."

U. S. Generals' Sons Cadets at West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—Another Eisenhower, another Clark, another Patton and another Doolittle are learning as cadets in the United States Military Academy the profession their fathers are following with spectacular success in North Africa.

John S. D. Eisenhower, son of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in the African expedition, will graduate in 1944.

William D. Clark, son of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, deputy commander of the expedition; George S. Patton, III, son of Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., captor of Casablanca, and John P. Doolittle, son of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, leader of the Tokyo air raid and commander of the 12th U. S. Air Force, are members of the present plebe class which will be graduated from the Academy in 1945, a year ahead of schedule under the new three-year course system.

Of the four fathers, General Doolittle is the only one who is not a West Point graduate.

Tin Can Collections Increase In First Five of Boston Wards

With its third tin-can collection, Boston has apparently got the habit of saving its tins, washing and flattening them, and putting them out on the sidewalk on the third week of the month. For yesterday's collection showed a total of 86,991 pounds for the first five wards of the city, as against 53,615 pounds in September. Most impressive of all, however, was the collection in Ward 5, the Back Bay ward, which yielded 23,522 pounds as against 11,618 two months ago.

Said George G. Hyland, Commission of Public Works:

"Our only complaint now is that housewives have not in every case put the tins out early enough. We urge them to put them on the sidewalk the night before, to be sure that by 8 o'clock everything is ready for the trucks to collect."

The truck crews reported furthermore that tvery few tins were improperly prepared this time.

Collections will be taken every day during the remainder of this week in Arlington, Belmont, Chelsea, Somerville, Quincy and Revere, and until Friday in Boston, Needham and Woburn. In Brookline, Newton, Medford and Watertown tin can collections accompany the regular daily rubbish collections, but the tin cans must be prepared and kept separate from the rubbish. Tin can collections will not be made in Melrose until next Sunday. Weymouth will not collect until Nov. 23 and Lowell, Nov. 29. Collection days in other cities and towns follow:

Today—Braintree, Essex, Marblehead, Methuen, Milton, Salem, Scituate, Waltham, and Winthrop.

Tomorrow—Cambridge, Canton, Holbrook, Marblehead, Milton, Salem, Scituate, Wakefield, Waltham, and Winchester.

Thursday — Cambridge, Hingham, Hull, Lincoln, Milton, Nahant and Winchester.

Friday — Everett, Randolph, Salisbury, Stoneham, Swampscott and Wellesley.

Here in Boston tin can collections today will be made in Wards from 6 to 10 and tomorrow in Wards from 11 to 14. Wards 15 to 18 will be canvassed on Thursday and Wards 19 to 22 on Friday.

Portland Raises Pay of Employees

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 17 (AP)—The City Council voted unanimously last night a temporary, war emergency pay raise of 15 per cent for a majority of city employees in lieu of a 10 per cent "war bonus" in effect since March.

City officials decliined to estimate how much the increase, which is retroactive to Nov. 1, would boost the municipal pay roll.

Excluded were teachers, whose salaries are set by the School Committee, certain park, public works, recreation and cemetery employees who already have received hourly wage increases, and all employees earning $5,000 or more a year.

The teachers recently voted to seek pay increases.

U. S. Labor Responding To British War Relief

Both wings of the American labor movement are giving a big response to plans of the British War Relief Society in appreciation of what American labor has done for British. Several thousand seats have been taken for a banquet of the Society at the Hotel Astor in New York on Nov. 24, it is reported by Marcus Wulkan, Executive Director of the Labor Division of the Society. Mr. Wulkan is in Boston for the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O., and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, will be joint guests of honor. Many presidents of national and international unions of the A. F. of L. and C.I.O. are also participating, Mr. Wulkan said.

Food Production Step-Up Sought

UPPER DARBY, Pa., Nov. 17 (AP)—J. H. Wood, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, announced yesterday that meetings of the Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine advisory committees will be held today, Wednesday and Thursday to discuss plans for counteracting "the alarming tendency to decrease production of vital war foods and fibers in New England."

Mr. Woods said the committees, meeting in Burlington, Va., Concord, N. H., and Bangor, Maine, would take steps in each State to step up food output by small farmers by extending increased facilities for making loans and providing technical guidance.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following ffoers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals	314
2,500 gals	261⅔
2,000 gals	209⅓
1,500 gals	157

Anniversary Concert In Melrose Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass. — Though many of its members have gone to war the Melrose Orchestral Association can be found any Monday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. building, rehearsing for its 25th anniversary concert, on November 24. This will be given, as usual, in Memorial Hall, and the guest soloist will be Jesús María San Romá, well known to audiences of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

While other suburban towns have launched such enterprises at various times, the neighborhood symphony orchestra in Melrose is said to be unique in Boston suburbs for its uninterrupted contribution since its inception, in 1918. Only 13 musicians appeared for the first rehearsal, seven violins, three 'cellos, a flute, a clarinet and a trombone. Elmer Wilson, a young Boston conductor, was engaged to lead them, and when they gave their first concert, in Memorial Hall, on December 10, 1918, the number of players had increased to 33.

The present conductor, George Brown, who joined the orchestra as a boy and is a charter member, attended Harvard University and studied with Felix Weingartner in Switzerland, after his graduation from the New England Conservatory of Music. The other members, about 75 in normal times, are amateurs in all types of occupation—school teachers, janitors, clerks, students, grandmothers, postmen, lawyers, and various others.

Three concerts are given each year. Each member pays small annual dues to meet expenses. Victor A. Friend, well known business man in Melrose, has been President of the Association since the start.

English Boy of 6 Becomes Citizen

Gray Hayward Perkins, six years of age, who was born in England, yesterday became a citizen of the United States by naturalization along with some 300 other applicants in the United States District Court here.

He was said to be the youngest persons ever to be made a citizen in this court.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford waived the oath for the boy, attired in a blue sailor suit, admitting to citizenship without that formality.

This was permissible under a new law allowing admission to citizenship without waiting until the applicant has reached his majority.

International Students Day Upholds Freedom of Education

Several moments of silence were observed today in colleges in various parts of the country in commemoration of International Students Day, a memorial to the 160 Czechoslovakian students who were slain two years ago by Nazis seeking to suppress freedom of education.

A general meeting of the student body of Radcliffe College was held this afternoon by the Radcliffe Forum and Student Government in Agassiz Theater. Dr. Karl Deutsch, a Czechoslovakian professor on the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on the freedom of education and pointed out the incompatibility of Naziism with that freedom. Twelve graduate and undergraduate students representing the United Nations attended the commemoration. Agassiz Theater was draped with flags of the United Nations. The Radcliffe Choral society sang the United Nations anthem by Shostakovich.

At Boston University a two-minute silence was observed before noon and shortly afterward a chapel service commemorating this occasion was held in the Little Theater in the Soden Building. The Cosmopolitan Club of the University appeared in the native costumes of each member's land in the processional with the choir. The theme of the program was "Songs of Freedom." Students from India, Austria, and Czechoslovakia participated. Miss Vera Krausava, President of the Cosmopolitan Club and a student from Czechoslovakia, read selections from the writings of Dr. Thomas Masaryk, founder and first President of the Czechoslovakian Republic.

A library exhibit and chapel service featured the commemoration at Wellesley College. Miss Esther Zail '43, of Newark, N. J., who was born in India and is President of the Cosmopolitan Club, spoke on International Students Day, its significance, and what responsibilities rest with Wellesley students.

Harvard University will have a meeting tonight at New Lecture Hall when movies of the free fighting forces of Russia, Great Britain and Poland will be shown to stress the unity of the United Nations. Several speakers will talk on the significance of International Students Day, how suppressed nations are managing at present, and the part of Czechoslovakia in the war effort. In recognition of the day the War Service Committee of Harvard conducted an all-day stamp drive in every house on the campus.

An all-out victory day was conducted today at Simmons College at which time a war stamp sale, a scrap drive and general registration for defense courses took place.

War stamp booths were established on all floors in the main building. Lists were posted for student registration for defense courses.

Russian Relief Totals $4,067,703

Russian War Relief, Inc., youngest of the major war-relief agencies, announced yesterday that in its first year, ending last Oct. 31, its shipments to Russia and its purchase of supplies ready for shipment totaled $4,067,703.91.

Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman for Massachusetts, in making the national report public, quoted the national President, Edward C. Carter, as saying that "we wish that the total were greater because the need over there is so much greater than we will ever be able to satisfy, but the total of contributions to Russian War Relief is increasing each month and from that fact we take encouragement."

Of supplies shipped, 90.4 per cent were medical, 6 per cent were clothing, knit goods, and blankets; 3.5 per cent were concentrated foods and seeds; and one-tenth of one per cent were of miscellaneous other items.

Supplies are being regularly dispatched to Russia in convoyed ships at no cost to the relief organization, Dr. Cabot disclosed, explaining that his organization spends all its funds for American products and sends no money to Russia.

Auditor Names Secretary

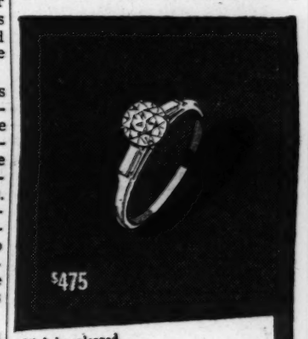
William F. Buckley of Boston has been appointed as confidential secretary to his brother, State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, it has been announced. The Auditor's brother was named to the post after John H. Welch resigned in September to seek election as State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, according to Herbert M. Eveleth, First Deputy Auditor.

Children's Theater Again for Boston

Mrs. John Farwell Moors of Brookline is again honorary chairman of the play committee of the Women's International League which, for the fifth season, is bringing to Boston the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater. The series will open with "Hansel and Gretel" in Jordan Hall on Dec. 5 at 10:15 a. m.

Mrs. Alexander Ramer of Cambridge shares the co-chairmanship of the play committee with Mrs. Sherman Rand Thayer. The latter is temporarily in Washington where her husband, Major Thayer is in service.

Miss Helen Cabot Miles of Salem is responsible for the art work on the attractive blue leaflet that announces the series. Other plays scheduled are "Pinocchio," Feb. 6; "Beauty and Beast," March 6, and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," April 3.



Slightly enlarged

THE PERFECT RING FOR THE PERFECT GIRL

No gift in the world is more important than the ring you give the girl you're going to marry. At Shreve's you'll find a collection of masterpieces designed by inspired craftsmen to express your sentiments — perfectly. Why not come down and look them over in one of our three private rooms. We have three Certified Gemologists to serve you.

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U. S. Navy Routs Japanese Fleet in Solomons Battle

Continued from Page 1

drove the foe's battered naval remnants back in retreat, 23 Japanese ships were sunk, 7 were damaged and possibly 20,000 to 40,000 Japanese troops were lost on the sunken transports.

First details of the battle that raged from Nov. 13 to 15 were released by the United States Navy Monday night. Further reports may boost the toll taken of enemy ships, but already the victory was hailed by naval officers unofficially as the greatest of the war thus far.

Partial reports listed the sinking of a Japanese battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 8 crowded transports and 4 cargo ships. American losses were given as 2 light cruisers and 6 destroyers.

Thus, in 11 months of war, Associated Press records show that 365 Japanese ships have been sent to the bottom of the Pacific as against 84 American vessels, including those at Pearl Harbor.

Much of the running sea fight was fought at close range and in darkness. So furious was the action that at one time two of three large Japanese units that converged for an attack on Guadalcanal Island "seemed confused," the Navy said, and "were firing at each other."

Big Japanese Fleet Found Concentrating

The Navy's description of the spectacular combat, fought under the immediate direction of Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, told of the discovery early this month of heavy Japanese shipping concentrations in the New Britain-Northwestern Solomons area. This was the beginning of an attempted major assault to recapture Henderson Airfield and other American positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi region.

The Japanese offensive was under way Nov. 10 with three naval forces steaming to the attack. One prong approached the Southeastern Solomons from the north. The other detachments, counting many transports, closed in from Rabaul and Buin, where they already were attacked by bombs from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's planes.

The foe's spearhead—2 battleships of the Kongo class, 2 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, and about 10 destroyers—appeared in the Guadalcanal battle zone after midnight of Nov. 13.

An intended bombardment of the American-held airfield preparatory to a large-scale landing of troops was thwarted suddenly by American warships arriving at the right moment.

The engagement also brought the passing of Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, former naval aide to President Roosevelt. His flagship, which blew up an enemy cruiser, scored 18 hits on a battleship and sank a destroyer, finally took several 14-inch shells. The bridge was wrecked and Admiral Callaghan, "Uncle Dan" to many a Navy man, was killed.

Rear Admiral Norman Scott and Capt. Casin Young were also killed in the night naval battle on Nov. 13, the Navy Department announced.

Daylight brought retirement of what remained of the Japanese Fleet. United States aircraft picked off damaged enemy vessels left behind as the foe retreated northward.

Stubbornly, the Japanese tried again to land heavy reinforcements for their forces on Guadalcanal. That afternoon, 12 transports loaded with troops and heavily guarded by warships were spotted moving on to the island from the Bougainville area.

Japanese Transports Blasted by Aircraft

Shortly after midnight on Nov. 14, Nipponese warships fired round after round at American positions on the island. Then the transports closed in for a landing.

American planes struck quickly. Torpedoes and bombs smashed into the heavily-loaded transports and eight went to the bottom. The four others eluded the barrage and maneuvered toward Guadalcanal.

Four cargo transports, presumably these same vessels that had escaped, were discovered the following day beached at Tassafaronga about 7½ miles west of Guadalcanal. Air, artillery, and naval gun fire reduced them to wreckage.

Meanwhile, other Japanese warships collided again with American forces during the night of Nov. 14-15 near Guadalcanal. The Navy was awaiting full reports on this encounter.

The sea battle ended that morning. A United States air patrol sighted the remainder of the Japanese Fleet moving northward. It did not reappear.

Meanwhile, spokesmen from the land of the Rising Sun claimed in short-wave radio broadcasts that the American Fleet had been annihilated again.

The Federal Communications Commission reported in New York Monday that Tokyo propagandists contended the Battle of the Solomons "is proving fatal to the American Navy"; that "the Japanese have the Americans where they want them and mean to keep them there until no American warship is left in active service."

The Navy credited General MacArthur's aircraft with "great assistance" in the victory. His bombers repeatedly blasted at the Japanese invasion fleet at Rabaul and Buin.

U. S. Navy Victory Elates Allies

By the Associated Press

Widespread rejoicing today among United Nations at the United States Navy's smashing victory over the Japanese in the Solomons carried a note of caution against over-confidence.

In Chungking, while excited newsboys cried their extras with news of the victory, a government spokesman said: "The news satisfies us completely . . . victory can come only in installments."

At Melbourne, Prime Minister John Curtin said he was "grateful to the United States for the magnificent forces used in this most important theater of the war."

"The battle isn't over, but the enemy knows he has been fighting," he added.

Norman J. M. Makin, Australian Navy and Munitions Minister, said the Solomons action would give Australia much needed relief from possibility of invasion, but he termed it only a round in the fight to free the Western Pacific.

London newspapers headlined the battle as "The Greatest Sea Battle of the War."

The Daily Express said: "It probably will prove to be the decisive action of the whole campaign."

Knox Warning:

Japanese Navy May Come Back

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said that the United States clearly had won round two of the battle for the Solomons Islands, but that it "must not be forgotten" there may be a round three.

The Secretary called last week's American naval victory—which cost the Japanese 11 warships and 12 other vessels sunk and 7 ships damaged—a major action, but not a decisive one."

"We have at the moment," Mr. Knox said in response to a press conference question, "naval supremacy around Guadalcanal."

He declined to claim more advantage than that strategically, but, commenting on the overall result of the greatest naval engagement since the Battle of Jutland in World War I, said that it leaves American forces "in complete and undisputed possession of the (Guadalcanal-Tulagi) area and of the Island of Guadalcanal and the airfield there, and has caused the enemy very severe losses both in ships and personnel."

Nimitz Report:

Faith in Battleships Upheld, Admiral Says

"I think they brought down everything they had," said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, describing the Japanese fighting force in the Solomons battle.

"As a result, all the enemy forces were either destroyed or driven back and a major victory was obtained by our gallant forces," he said.

"There was nothing like it in World War I, or the Spanish-American War," Admiral Nimitz said.

There were battleships engaged on both sides. The Japanese, however, brought no airplane carriers.

"Either they didn't have any left, their losses being greater in the Oct. 26 engagement than we estimated, or they didn't choose to risk them," said Admiral Nimitz.

The Admiral said actual losses of the enemy couldn't be determined until Vice-Admiral W. F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific area, and his unit commanders returned to their bases and made full reports.

He said an estimate somewhere between 20,000 and 40,000 might fit the figure of Japanese troops on the sunken transports.

"The transports were jammed full," Admiral Nimitz reported.

He indicated it was an all-out Japanese effort to recapture Guadalcanal and New Guinea.

Victory Strengthens U. S. Grip on Islands

"I'm sure the result will be to strengthen our hold on Guadalcanal and cause the eventual expulsion of the enemy from that island," he went on.

"I think our faith in battleships has been justified.

"We really don't know whether battleships engaged battleships during the night, but we know both sides had battleships and that our battleships contributed to the loss of the enemy to a great degree.

"The enemy fleet came in several groups from north and northwest directions. They didn't all come down the same groove.

"Undoubtedly they were bringing heavy equipment, tanks and shore artillery and everything they needed. Undoubtedly their plan was complete capture of Guadalcanal, and such further adventures as early as they could."

Solomons Battle:

Navy Communiqué Tells U. S. Victory

The text of the United States Navy communiqué covering the naval battle of the Solomons follows:

1. The following résumé of recent events in the Solomon Islands area is based on preliminary reports from the battle area and is necessarily incomplete.

2. Air reconnaissance during the early days of this month revealed a heavy concentration of Japanese transports, cargo ships, and combatant units of the enemy fleet in the Solomons region. An attempt by the enemy to recapture our positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of the Southeastern Solomons was indicated, and on November 10th it became evident that the expedition was being launched in force.

3. Japanese naval forces approached the Southeastern Solomons from the north, as other detachments, including many transports, moved southeastward toward Guadalcanal from Rabaul and Buin, where expeditionary forces had been assembling.

4. General MacArthur's aircraft were of great assistance to our naval forces, both before and during the naval actions. Army bombers made repeated successful attacks on units of the Japanese invasion fleet at Rabaul and Buin. (These attacks were announced by United Nations headquarters in Australia.)

5. The spearhead of the Japanese attack was a force composed of 2 battleships of the Kongo class and a number of other vessels believed to have been 2 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, and 10 destroyers. This unit reached the Guadalcanal area shortly after midnight on the morning of Nov. 13, intending to bombard our shore positions prior to a large-scale landing from a large group of transports which had been observed in the Buin-Shortland area. This Japanese bombardment force was formed in three groups. As they approached the bombardment area, they were engaged by units of our fleet and the ensuing battle was fought at close range. It was during this engagement that Daniel J. Callaghan, U. S. N., was killed in action. During this furious night engagement, the Japanese seemed confused, and during the latter part of the battle, two of the three Japanese groups were firing at each other. Shortly thereafter, the enemy fire ceased and the Japanese withdrew from the battle and retired to the northward.

Japanese Vessels Bombard Guadalcanal

6. During the day of Nov. 13 U. S. aircraft made continuous attacks on damaged Japanese ships which remained in the area. During the late afternoon a large formation of at least 12 transports, under heavy naval escort, headed toward Guadalcanal from the Bougainville area. As a preliminary to the proposed landing, an enemy surface force bombarded our positions at Guadalcanal shortly after midnight on the morning of Nov. 14. Later in the morning, as the transport group drew near to Guadalcanal, it was struck heavily by our air forces, and at least eight of the transports were sunk. The remaining transports continued toward Guadalcanal.

7. During the night of Nov. 14-15 U. S. naval surface forces again engaged Japanese surface units in the Guadalcanal area. Details of this engagement have not yet been received.

8. On the morning of Nov. 15 four enemy cargo transports were found beached at Tassafaronga, about 7½ miles west of our positions on Guadalcanal. These transports were attacked by air, artillery, and naval gunfire and were destroyed.

9. On the morning of Nov. 15 our patrol aircraft reported the Japanese forces withdrawing to the northward, and no reports of any further action have been received.

10. During the engagements described above the Japanese suffered the following losses and damage: Sunk, 1 battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 8 transports. Damaged: 1 battleship, 6 destroyers. Destroyed: 4 cargo transports.

11. Two light cruisers and six destroyers are the only U. S. naval vessels reported sunk in the actions which were fought on Nov. 13, 14, and 15.

By a Staff Artist

Pincers Closing on Rommel

Allied moves westward from Egypt and eastward from Algeria are indicated, the British Eighth Army having reached Derna and Mekili in the Egyptian desert. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces are between Bengasi and El Agheila.

Tunisian Front:

Two Allied Spearheads Reported on March

A German report that British and American motorized forces have reached the southern Tunisian border area suggested that the Allies may be aiming two armored spearheads into Tunisia, one toward Bizerte and Tunis along the coast, and the other through desert and mountain trails directly toward Tripoli to trap Axis forces in North Africa.

There was no word from Allied sources that the battle yet was joined, but German radiocasts said Nazi planes bombed British and American mobile columns sweeping along the coastal road from Algeria to Bizerte and in the southern border area of Tunisia.

What was meant by the southern border area was not defined, but it was recalled here that as early as the middle of last week an American force from Algeria was reported moving southeast on the Bou-Saada Road in the direction of Lower Tunisia and a shortcut to Tripoli.

Nothing has been reported from this column.

Reports that the Germans had landed 12-ton tanks by air in Tunisia suggested to London observers that the first of two newly organized Nazi panzer airborne divisions were being thrown into the Tunisian test. One of these divisions numbers some 7,500 fighting troops, 2,500 service troops, and more than 200 tanks.

Malta-Based Planes Batter Tunis Airport

In the air and, to a lesser extent, at sea, the battle already was joined as Malta-based planes of the Royal Air Force continued to batter at the Axis-held airport near Tunis, but a spokesman at Allied headquarters in North Africa said reports of fighting between Allied and Axis troops at Bizerte were premature.

Both Radio Morocco, in Allied-controlled Morocco, and Axis stations had reported contact between the opposing forces.

The London Daily Express also said British and American troops in Tunisia were "reported to be fighting a fierce battle with the Germans near Tunis," but there was no confirmation for the report.

Certain it was that the clash could not be long delayed with Allied forces moving steadily toward the disputed area between Tunis and Bizerte and the Axis showing no abatement in preparations for the battle.

French forces in Tunisia already were fighting the Germans and Italians. The American consul at Tunis, who managed to make his way out of the Axis-held city and reach Algeria, said that French troops near Tunis had thrown back German patrols and "the French population is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Americans."

French troops apparently were joining British and American columns speeding to battle as they passed through the Tunisian countryside, a communiqué from Allied headquarters reporting that "small French military units have begun to co-operate with the eastern and center task forces."

At Oran, a French force joined United States troops at their Algerian stations, the communiqué said.

Activities at Sea Clouded in Secrecy

While activities at sea were clouded in secrecy, the British Navy unquestionably was contesting any Axis effort to reinforce Nazi garrisons in Tunisia by sea and a communqué said "the Royal Navy maintains control of the Western Mediterranean and its approaches."

"This naval force has sustained losses," the communiqué added, "but these have been small in proportion to the size of operations and casualties on the whole have been light."

The Rome Radio said Axis troops in Tunisia were under the command of a German officer, Lieutenant General Nehring. General Nehring, it was said, appealed to Frenchmen and colonials in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia to resist American and British troops "who at present are the common enemies of Europe and the French Empire." The Axis action was taken "in accord with Marshal Pétain's Government," the Radio said.

British in Derna:

Allies Press Pursuit Of Rommel's Forces

British troops occupied the port of Derna, 150 miles short of Bengasi, and Mekili Monday and other units of the British Eighth Army swept by to pursue the broken army of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel along the Libyan coastal road, it was announced officially.

The position of Marshal Rommel's shattered forces was not given in the short communiqué, but they were last reported stretched out along the road from Bengasi to El Agheila, with the mass of his battered trucks and equipment apparently in the El Agheila area, some 400 miles from the main Axis base of Tripoli. The German High Command conceded that the Nazi forces had abandoned Derna.

Neither was the whereabouts of Marshal Rommel's remaining airplanes—if any—known, for United States Middle East headquarters said its fighters scouted the desert skies without finding a sign of an enemy craft.

Bad weather interrupted the strafing and bombing activities of the Allied air forces and Marshal Rommel's troops apparently enjoyed their first day of rest from aerial attacks in more than two weeks.

In the only aerial activity reported, a German Junkers-88 was shot down by British fighters off Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez Canal. One British aircraft was lost during this fight.

The communiqué indicated that while the pursuit of Marshal Rommel continues unabated, the British are taking time to consolidate recaptured positions in Libya thoroughly before extending themselves too much. Mekili, occupied Monday, is about 45 miles from Derna, a small seaport made almost useless for even small ships by constant bombing.

New Guinea:

MacArthur Takes Over Command in Field

Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his senior aides, including Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey and Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, personally took the field today as Australian and United States troops driving after the retreating Japanese reached a point only 30 miles from the enemy's coastal foothold at Buna, New Guinea.

A communiqué said the Allied forces were closing in on the Japanese from both flanks and "the enemy is steadily retreating."

Allied heavy bombers under General MacArthur also were giving effective and continuing support to the Solomons action to the east, the communiqué said in reporting the damaging of a Japanese destroyer and transport caught in the Buin-Faisi area north of Guadalcanal.

In the New Guinea campaign, advance Australian patrols were reported to have reached the vicinity of Awala, only 30 miles by trail from Buna, and Allied medium bombers and fighters swept low over the trail ahead to strafe the enemy which is about to be pinned against the sea.

American B-25s, A-20s, and Australian Beaufighters thrice bombed and strafed canoes in which remnants of the Japanese forces in the Wairopi area were attempting to escape in disordered flight, dispatches said.

Russians Gain:

Village Captured In Leningrad Area

The Russians announced that approximately 2,000 Germans had been killed in the Red Army's capture and continued control of an important village in the Leningrad siege area, and said that 1,500 more were killed in repulse attacks at Stalingrad, where the Soviets themselves gained slightly.

The communiqué also told of another slight Russian gain in the mid-Caucasian area southeast of Nalchik, and described a firm Red Army defense of its lines northeast of Tuapse along the Black Sea coast.

The Soviets announced that the Red Army had seized a village "of great tactical importance" on the Volkhov front near Leningrad in a surprise attack that weakened Nazi encirclement attempts around Russia's second largest city.

Other results announced were the downing of 19 Nazi planes in fighting on all fronts, and the sinking of an 8,000-ton German transport-tanker in the Barents Sea.

Main Solomons Events In Chronological Order

By the Associated Press

Main events in the Solomon Islands since the opening of the war, in their chronological order, are as follows:

Jan. 24—Japanese troops take over Solomon Islands.

Aug. 7—U. S. forces launch offensive operations in Guadalcanal-Tulagi area in southeast part of Solomons. U. S. Marines establish beachheads.

Aug. 8—Guadalcanal airfield occupied. Enemy resistance overcome at Tulagi as Marines spread to other islands.

Aug. 8-9—All-night sea battle. Japanese fleet retreats after failing to intercept landing operations. Screening force of Australian cruiser, Canberra, and U. S. Cruisers, Quincy, Vincennes, and Astoria lost while protecting transports.

Aug. 21—Reinforcing detachment of 700 Japanese wiped out.

Aug. 25—U. S. naval and air forces repel strong enemy reconnaissance fleet. Japanese withdraw with 13 ships damaged, including one cruiser, one destroyer and five other ships left burning.

Sept. 3-5—Japanese land reinforcements at Guadalcanal despite heavy losses.

Sept. 12-14—U. S. forces repulse Japanese attacks by land, sea and air.

Sept. 15—U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp torpedoed while covering movement of reinforcements and supplies into Guadalcanal.

Oct. 3-8—Japanese continue to reinforce troops on Guadalcanal.

Oct. 11-12—Navy task force intercepts enemy supporting vessels, sinking one heavy cruiser and four destroyers. One American destroyer lost. Pursuing torpedo planes damage another Japanese cruiser and destroyer.

Oct. 13— U. S. Army reinforcements join Guadalcanal defenders.

Oct. 15—Japanese make first daytime landings of reinforcements.

Oct. 16—Enemy landed artiller begins shelling American positions.

Oct. 21-24—U. S. troops repulse six enemy attempts to penetrate Guadalcanal defense lines.

Oct. 24—Navy announces that Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., has replaced Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley in Solomon Islands command.

Oct. 25—Japanese launch full-scale co-ordinated land, sea and air attack on Guadalcanal.

Oct. 26—Japanese pierce American lines but are thrown back. Naval-air battle results in heavy damage to Japanese ships, including two carriers and one battleship. American destroyer Porter sunk and an unnamed U. S. carrier, damaged in engagement, subsequently sank. More than 100 Japanese planes destroyed, probable destruction of 50 more.

Oct. 30—Secretary Knox announces withdrawal of Japanese Solomons fleet. U. S. forces "occupying every inch of ground we ever controlled."

Nov. 2—American attack to westward gains two miles, as more Japanese troops land against eastern flank.

Nov. 14—The Navy reported a series of naval engagements was in progress in the Solomons area and that both Japanese and American forces had "suffered losses."

Nov. 15—Numerous Japanese surface forces were attempting to reinforce enemy troops on Guadalcanal Island, the Navy announced.

Nov. 16—Attacking the huge Japanese fleet of fighting ships and transports, the Navy destroyed 23 vessels, including a battleship, and damaged seven others.

U. S. Cautious in Its Dealings With Darlan in North Africa

Continued from Page 1

ican dealings with Admiral Darlan. This spokesman pointed out that the admiral, who is now in charge of the civil administration in North Africa, had been a leader in persecuting Fighting French sympathizers.

Fighting French headquarters believe that the situation in France today is very delicately balanced and that the only thing which can prevent M. Laval from mobilizing French soldiers and workers into German service is the resistance of the underground, since public opinion no longer can restrain the Vichy Chief of Government.

De Gaulle a Symbol

"You must have the complete sympathy of the French people," the Fighting French official said. "For the time being General de Gaulle is symbolic of resistance to Germany and Vichy and the French people would not understand if he were to collaborate with Admiral Darlan.

Asserting that the Vichy officials in North Africa had not changed their outlook, the spokesman pointed out that Fighting French sympathizers were still in prison in Morocco and Algeria, despite the American victory. He further disclosed that the American-controlled North African Radio had announced that the Vichy laws, including vicious anti-Semitic ordinances, would remain in effect. He explained that as soon as the Fighting French had taken over control of other French territory, such as Syria, Tahiti, New Caledonia, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, they had reinstated the just and liberal laws of the French Republic.

Kaiser Adds Fifth Freedom: To Produce for World Use

Continued from Page 1

shipbuilding yards to develop advanced ideas for production.

Denying that the "four-day ship" recently launched at the Kaiser yards was a "publicity stunt," Mr. Kaiser said it was the workers themselves and not the company management that decided to aim at that record. Each record launching, he explained, has a definite value in giving incentive to the workers to cut their time on all ships. Every ship produced after a record has been broken is completed two or three days faster than it would otherwise have been, he said.

"I would like the public to know that it is not a publicity stunt," he told the committee.

No Limit to World Capacity

In reply to a question from Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Mr. Kaiser agreed that "there is no limit to the world's capacity to produce" and added that the "success and happiness and peace of every individual depends upon it."

At the present time, he said, the United States is fighting two wars "one against the Axis" and "another against future chaos."

He said he was heartily in favor of the bill introduced by Senator Harley F. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia for the establishment of an Office of Technological Mobilization which would spread knowledge and use of new and improved industrial techniques and processes to all industry.

Questioned on his own experience with the Government in getting a green light on his cargo plane proposals, Mr. Kaiser agreed with Senator Kilgore that the research now being carried on "might be better balanced if it were done under one head."

Reiterating his conviction, expressed before another Senate Committee recently, that the United States is not meeting the health problems of its people, Mr. Kaiser told the Committee that "10 per cent of the postwar effort could be used in developing an entirely new concept of taking care of the health of our people, particularly of workmen."

Pacific

Continued from Page 1

an immediate improvement in our strategic position. Thus in the broader global sense the Solomons campaign, despite its heavy losses and its three months of stalemate, has probably made an important contribution to ultimate Allied victory.

This does not alter the fact, however, that in more than three months of fighting the Navy has still not advanced beyond its original positions at Guadalcanal and Tulagi and still counts its victories in terms of repulsing an enemy counterattack.

There are also careful warnings this morning against assuming that the latest victory has been anything more than another repulse of the enemy. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox cautiously sees it in terms of having won "round two of the battle of the Solomons," with another round coming up. He predicted that the Japanese would reform for another try "as soon as they consider it feasible."

If "round two" has accomplished nothing more than to preserve our battered position on Guadalcanal until the Japanese try again, then it can go down on the books only as another gallant defensive action. It was magnificently gallant. The destroyers splitting the Japanese cruiser fleet is the sort of thing that made the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava something the world remembers.

Further, considering the disadvantages under which our forces were fighting the repulse of this latest attack is phenomenal and even may justify a downward revision of our estimates of the qualitative strength of the Japanese Navy. The Japanese were free to employ their entire naval force, none of it being committed elsewhere. They operated from a main base at Truk, only 1,500 miles away, and an excellent advance base at Rabaul, about 700 miles away.

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Darlan's Status Setback To Unity Among French

Continued from Page 1

arrived in North Africa, Admiral Darlan's continued exercise of authority in North Africa in the name of Marshal Pétain has greatly increased anxiety and uneasiness in Fighting French circles here.

General de Gaulles followers emphasize that, even apart from Admiral Darlan's own record as one of the leading collaborationists of the Vichy regime, his choice by the United Nations now as a preferred and favored collaborator in North Africa will have a serious and demoralizing effect on resistance inside France.

This is what is implied in the final sentence of the Fighting French statement: "The union of all French territories overseas in the struggle for liberation should be achieved in conditions consonant with the will and dignity of the French people."

The matter was raised in the House of Commons today. Asked by Mr. Arthur Greenwood whether any statement as to negotiations with Admiral Darlan in North Africa could be made Mr. Clement R. Attlee replied for the Government, "These negotiations had taken place between the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces and Admiral Darlan with regard to the immediate military situation in North Africa. It is not possible to make any further statement at this stage."

This is one side of the story. It is only one side, however. The other aspect is that of American military authorities, which it is understood enjoy full agreement and support here.

The attitude of General Eisenhower, supreme commander in this North African theater, has necessarily been one of immediate military expediency. When American expeditionary forces first began to land at Algiers, Oran, and Casablanca, it had been hoped the presence of General Giraud would be sufficient to win over support of the French military and civil authorities. The essential thing was to obtain cessation of hostilities and establish order as soon as possible in Morocco and Algeria, thus enabling the American and British forces to push on quickly into Tunisia.

Giraud's Name Inadequate

Except in Algiers itself, however, it now seems evident General Giraud's name alone did not carry sufficient authority and prestige to accomplish the swing-over without considerable delay. Gen Auguste Noguès, in particular, who commanded French forces in French Morocco, was unwilling to lay down arms on appeal by General Giraud, but he apparently indicated a willingness to do so under the authority of Admiral Darlan.

In fact, it would seem General Eisenhower and his political advisers soon became convinced—perhaps were convinced by Admiral Darlan himself—that North Africa could be rallied quickly against the Axis provided it was done under his own leadership and "in the name of the Marshal."

In taking this decision United Nations authorities were also undoubtedly influenced by the hope that Admiral Darlan, as former commander of the French Navy, might still retain sufficient hold over its commanders in Toulon to persuade them to extricate the French warships and bring them over to the Allied side before they were seized by the Axis. So far they seem to have been disappointed in this naval preoccupation. But militarily results have been much more favorable.

Military Results Good

The fact that all resistance to American and British landings ceased within less than a week is held to justify the decision to work with Admiral Darlan—a decision which is believed to have been taken by General Eisenhower purely for the sake of local military needs and without any commitments either as to the exact status of Admiral Darlan for the present or as to the duration of the existing arrangement.

Messages from North Africa emphasize the provisional nature of the organization now being set up, although nothing official can yet be said on this point.

The Foreign Office disclosed last night that a British civil liaison officer has been attached to General Eisenhower's headquarters since the earliest stages of planning of the operation. This would appear to imply that the British Government was informed of recent moves involving Admiral Darlan and that London was in agreement with them.

Assumption of Authority

What is causing some anxiety here is the apparent tendency of Admiral Darlan to arrogate increasing authority to himself. It is also puzzling to many persons that he should continue to do this in the name of Marshal Pétain despite the widening rift between the two men. In fact, French radio stations yesterday broadcast a statement by Marshal Pétain definitely disavowing Admiral Darlan, declaring him "stripped of all public office and military command."

The most likely explanation of the continued use of Marshal Pétain's name, not only by Admiral Darlan but even by General Giraud himself, is to be found in the fact that, in the hierarchy of French military authority, a Marshal of France occupies almost mythical prestige and authority.

To French Army officers of all ranks, and probably to desert Arab tribes of North Africa with whom these French military officials have been dealing for so many years, Marshal Pétain's name must still stand as a symbol, although a badly faded one, of France's greatness, much as the Brtish Crown carries weight in other parts of Africa, for instance.

Puzzling But Unavoidable

It is acknowledged in London, however, that the situation is confused and puzzling, although it is maintained that this is unavoidable for the present and due to the need for speed in pacifying Algieria and Morocco so as to pave the way for military operations in Tunisia.

Taking a longer view, the Times of London in an editorial today emphasized that "it is the United Nations who must for the present hold themselves responsible for their actions to the whole people of France. What is done must ultimately be done in their names as trustees for the France of the future, whose shape and character none can yet divine."

These responsibilities of the United Nations, The Times declared, "cannot be transferred or evaded by the mere act of delegating them to individual French leaders or groups." It goes on to point out that the British attempt to establish French administrative authorities in occupied French territories subject to General de Gaulles committee in London "has not always proved conducive to smooth administration on the spot."

Other Difficulties Hinted

This hints at other difficulties and other issues in relations between the Allies and General de Gaulle which further complicate the already complex problem. There is a great deal to be said on both sides which cannot yet be openly discussed.

In general, the prevailing view of both Americans and Britons here is that United Nations actions in North Africa must for the moment be governed by military necessities. Political and diplomatic considerations—however important in the long run—must, they feel, wait until present military and naval problems of the North African campaign have been satisfactorily solved.

Youth for N. Y. Guard Authorized by Governor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—Enlistment of youths 17 years old in the New York State Guard, with parential or guardian consent, was authorized today by Gov. Herbert Lehman.

North African Issue: Can 'Men of Vichy' Be Trusted?

Strong French army to depend on measure of political unity won by Allied leaders.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Immediately after having set up his headquarters on North African soil, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied forces in North Africa, declared that French General Henri Giraud, hero of the last and of the present war, had joined the Allies and that he intended "to organize the French army again to take up the fight."

This nomination has been confirmed in a proclamation of Admiral Jean Darlan who today is recognized by the Americans as a kind of "pro-consul" in North Africa.

Admiral Darlan appointed Giraud commander in chief of all French armed forces in North Africa and at the same time "high commissioner" in these territories. General de Gaulle, moreover, while rejecting any deal with Darlan, is willing to collaborate with Giraud.

It remains doubtful what this latter designation indicates, but it is obvious that General Giraud's main task will be to organize an important French force in Africa which shall fight the Germans and Italians side by side with the Anglo-Americans. General Giraud was lastly said to be in Tunisia leading French resistance against the German-Italian invaders.

In fact armed resistance of Frenchmen against the Nazis has never ceased at any time of the present war.

Aided by Fighting French

General de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, has succeeded in forming a small but valuable army which today numbers more than 60,000 officers and men.

Fighting French soldiers have taken part in the campaigns of Ethiopia, Libya and Syria; Fighting French pilots collaborate with the RAF over France and Western Europe and are flying on the Russian front, and the Fighting French navy is convoying United Nations' merchant vessels all over the Seven Seas.

Yet if Allied hopes are realized, the conquest of North Africa, heart of the French Empire, will allow reorganization of a new French army on a much larger scale.

If General Giraud will assume the difficult task of organizing a new army, the French forces will be commanded by one of the most popular and most experienced of all French leaders.

Sources of Manpower

It is, however, known that General Giraud before the war was no friend of modern weapons of combat and that he backed the overaged strategical theories of the French General Staff. Bitter experience, however, may have induced the French Army leader to change his conceptions on modern warfare.

To set up his army, he can mobilize the large sources of manpower in North Africa. It seems, moreover, only a question of time when French West Africa (Dakar), last of Vichy's colonies, will be forced to capitulate and to join the Allies.

In this case, the huge reserves of excellent black soldiers will be at the disposal of the new African commander in chief. The new French army is likely to be equipped with American material furnished under the lend-lease agreement.

Creation of a new French army of several hundreds of thousands of men, however, is not only a question of men and war material but of the fighting spirit as well. General Giraud's task can only be carried out with full success if previously a united front of all Frenchmen who are decided to resist the Nazis has been established.

French colonial manpower had already helped France to resist the German onslaught during World War I. During the years 1914 to 1918, North, West and Equatorial Africa sent more than half a million soldiers to France, including 300,000 Arabs and Berbers from North Africa.

At the same time 190,000 colonial workers were occupied in French war factories. Yet this contribution did by no means exhaust the French manpower reservoir in the colonies. Only 1.6 per cent of the native population in North Africa had been mobilized while 21 per cent of the white Frenchmen joined the armed forces. White settlers in North Africa numbering 1,500,000 are mobilized in the same proporton as Frenchmen in Europe.

After victory, the French Colonial Army was brought down to peacetime level and numbered 95,000 North African and 67,000 Negro soldiers. When, however, the political situation in Europe again became threatening, Colonial-Minister Georges Mandel, today Vichy's state-prisoner, decided to build up a new large colonial force of more than 500,000 native soldiers. A new Colonial General Staff was set up which was headed by General Buhrer.

The French collapse prevented the new Colonial Army from fighting again on the European front and after the armistice many of the half-trained natives who had enlisted were demobilized. French Colonial regiments stationed in France, though outnumbered and badly equipped, have courageously fought the Germans. Their losses were proportionately much higher than those of the white regiments.

Rich Field of Recruitment

General Giraud will certainly be able to recruit thousands of new soldiers among the white settlers and among the natives in North Africa. With a population of 16,000,000 whites and natives, North Africa can certainly set up an army of 500,000 men. An important part of the Vichy troops in North Africa who were said to number more than 100,000 men have already joined the Allies and have been allowed to keep their arms.

These units will form the nucleus of the new French Army.

Large quantities of American-made war material is also available—the equipment of the Vichy forces is mostly obsolete—and this time the French Army will meet the Nazis with better chances of success.

Yet the value of every army, and especially of forces mostly composed of colored soldiers, depends largely on the efficiency and coherence of the corps of officers and noncommissioned officers.

The cadres of the French colonial forces have always been overwhelmingly white. Although several units of the French North African army rebelled against Vichy when American forces invade the territory, although other regiments offered only token resistance and were anxious to capitulate, the officers corps of the French North African army as a whole cannot be considered as entirely reliable from the Allied point of view.

Several Purges of Staff

The staff of the French colonial regiments has been several times purged since the armistice. Officers suspected of pro-Allied feelings have been dismissed and have been sent back to France and they were replaced by fascist-minded commanders.

The unexpected stiff resistance of the Vichy-French garrison of Casablanca, for instance, is mainly due to the fact that new pro-Vichy officers, some of whom had already fought against the British in Syria, had taken over command of the fortifications. The Allied High Command will have particular reason to investigate the reliability of the corps of French navy officers who since the armistice have developed an almost pathological anti-British bias.

Recent events and especially Hitler's occupation of Vichy-France may have induced many Vichy officers to change their mind.

General Giraud's task, however, to create a united officers corps of men who so far suspected one another and actually fought on different sides on the battle fields of Daka, Syria, and Madagascar is not an easy one.

Political Problem

There can be no doubt that the liberation of France would be greatly facilitated if a large French army lead by the country's best leaders operated with the Allies.

Yet the North African issue involves not only a military but also a political problem of great importance. An army which is not united in spirit will have a difficult stand on the battlefield. France's military collapse in June, 1940, was partly caused by internal dissension in its ranks.

The task of United Nations statesmen is not only to pick up some outstanding French military and political personalities who are willing to join the Allies but to set up teamwork between French leaders who agree on basic principles and are willing to collaborate one with the other. Today, the general situation in North Africa appears still confused and this confusion is likely to hamper the building up of a new strong French army.

Wide World

Honors in the Middle East

General Sir Harold Alexander, commander in chief of the British forces in the Middle East (left), congratulates a staff sergeant of the Free French who was decorated for bravery in action. The sergeant (not named) distinguished himself as a member of the Free French force at Bir Hacheim. Since this picture was taken the British Eighth Army has pushed sensationally into Libya.

Skill in opportunism seen in Laval crew during days when they rose to power in France.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—The extreme concern of de Gaullists over the spectacle of former Vichyite appeasers flocking to North Africa is easy to understand for anyone who witnessed the spectacle of Vichy in the days when Hitler's star was still rising.

The writer spent two weeks there back in December of 1940 watching the Laval crew at work and play and listening to the talk of the men of Vichy. The one outstanding characteristic which all seemed to have in common was opportunism. Down in the ranks were a few who thought they were best serving the cause of France. There were also a few confirmed pro-Germans or Nazis. But sincerity even in that direction was a rarity.

The "Men of Vichy," that is, the men who brought Vichy into being and controlled its destiny, were primarily the men who always attempt to control political power in time of change to protect their own personal positions.

It need be no surprise to anyone that they are beginning to run away from Vichy today. They went to Vichy first because they thought Germany was going to win the war and wanted to be on the winning side. They would logically be the first to change sides, if possible, when the fortunes of war alter prospects of ultimate victory.

Laval Is Committed

Some cannot flee. Laval has committed himself so completely to German victory that he obviously has no future but as a Quisling. Laval and his more extreme lieutenants took the position that "we want Germany to win and we intend to do everything possible to bring that about." They can scarcely change, although history records some remarkable examples of political coat turning.

Most of the Vichyites, however, took the more cautious line that "we hate German victory, but it is inevitable so we might as well make the best of a bad matter and ease the blow to France." At least that is the way they usually stated their positions in public. If they wanted Hitler to win they kept that wish off the public record.

Such men are obviously the first to try to line themselves up with something more promising. They want power and influence. They go where it is to be exerted. Nothing would please them more than to be able to move right into Algiers and set up a provisional government with the blessings of the British and American military forces. A provisional French Government set up in Africa is extremely likely to be the government which would take over at least temporarily in France when the German armies are thrown out.

Quality of Envoy

What makes a de Gaullist see purple is when a man like Gaston Bergery, present Vichy Minister in Turkey, is reported to be planning to go to North Africa to join the new French government there. M. Bergery was one of the most noted "appeasers" in France both before the collapse and during the heyday of Vichy.

The writer saw M. Bergery in Vichy. M. Bergery was very certain that Germany would win the war and win it quickly. M. Bergery seemed to find very little distressing to himself in this respect. M. Bergery was trying to persuade some of the fence-sitters to abandon hope for a revival of Allied fortunes.

To a de Gaullist who took his stand when it seemed to so many hopeless, and who kept his faith when the cause of Free France was an orphan in every capital the spectacle of M. Bergery—or M. Flandin or any of the others—rushing off to Africa now to set up a French government is something distinctly displeasing. Anyone who saw those same gentlemen in action in Vichy finds himself strongly drawn to the de Gaullist viewpoint on the matter.

French News Staff Pledged to Freedom

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 17

The Office of War Information said yesterday that the New York and Washington executives and personnel of Agence Havas, the French news agency, had severed all ties with "German-dominated France."

"They have pledged themselves to the service of the free and independent French in North Africa and elsewhere," OWI nanounced.

OWI, under a contractual arrangement, will assist the "free and independent Havas Agency" in providing news to the "liberated French people in North Africa." This, OWI said, was in line with its policy of helping to disseminate news abroad through all existing channels.

Halsey a 'Tough' Man For 'Tough' War Job

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—United States naval forces which smashed the Japanese forces here in the Solomons were led by one of the toughest men we have afloat.

Vice-Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Jr., commander of United States naval forces in the Southern Pacific, symbolizes America's answer to the boast of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto that he would dictate peace in the White House.

Admiral Yamamoto now has other things than peace to think about. One of them is how to stop "Pudge" Halsey.

The naval record shows that Admiral Halsey had Tokyo's number even before the war began. On Nov. 28, ten days before Pearl Harbor, a carrier task force set out for Wake Island to deliver planes under absolute war conditions. Tokyo was making fancy passes at Thailand (Siam) in those days, you remember.

Halsey Was Not Fooled

Admiral Halsey wasn't fooled. His orders to the carrier force were to blow any Japanese ship out of the water and shoot any planes out of the sky.

Admiral Halsey is, among other things, one of our most air-minded admirals. He learned to fly at 52.

He knows he still can learn and that the more you learn the better.

He is, furthermore, our most experienced carrier task-force commander, and, to Tokyo's misfortune, most of this experience has been in the Pacific, in the raids in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands; in the blow at Wake and Marcus Island.

Admiral Halsey took over the Solomons area on Oct. 17, just when it looked as though a huge Japanese flotilla might cut off our Marines there. "Pudge" Halsey went in slugging with a carrier task force, and in the battle of Oct. 26 made the Nipponese turn tail.

Two Japanese carriers, a battleship, and five cruisers were seriously damaged, perhaps sunk, and 100 planes downed with another 50 probably destroyed.

This was just a prelude to the victory the United States forces under Admiral Halsey scored over the Japanese in the Solomons battle just ended in which the Japanese lost 23 ships, including 1 battleship and 5 cruisers. In addition, 5 destroyers and 8 transports were sunk, and 4 other transports destroyed after being beached.

Makes His Own Rules

Admiral Halsey is an unorthodox fighter and makes his rules as he goes along. Naval Academy classmates say he always did his own thinking on strategy and followed the course that was most logical under the circumstances, rules or no rules.

Of his successes in the Pacific he explains:

"We do the exact opposite of what they expect us to do.

"We deliberately put ourselves under fire of enemy batteries. We expose ourselves to shore-based planes. We do not stay behind the battle with our carriers.

"Most important: whatever we do, we do fast."

Admiral Halsey's tactic of putting carriers well ahead in the battle gives his task forces terrific striking power.

In the raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands this "brilliant and audacious attack" succeeded for 16 enemy ships and Admiral Halsey lost only two planes.

Awarded Navy Cross

"Pudge" entered Annapolis at 18 and had graduated by 1904. He commanded destroyers from 1911 through the World War, got the Navy Cross for distinguished service on convoy duty, and then went to Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm as naval attaché.

There followed years of routine service with battleships, destroyer squadrons, and at Annapolis. He picked up new courses at the Navy War College—and at the Army War College.

But by 1934 he saw war in the air coming, and went to Pensacola, Fla., to learn to fly. In 1935, he commanded the carrier Saratoga, and in June, 1938, after a year as Commandant of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, became commander of an aircraft carrier division.

He was made Vice-Admiral last June.

Roosevelt Authorizes 'Fund' Celebration

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt has authorized the celebration of his birthday in January for the annual fund-raising drive in the fight against infantile paralysis, Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced Nov. 16.

Mr. Roosevelt, in answer to a letter from Mr. O'Connor, urged that the celebration be held despite the war.

Mr. O'Connor's letter to the President disclosed that the Foundation for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1942, made grants and appropriations totaling $1,152,191.17.

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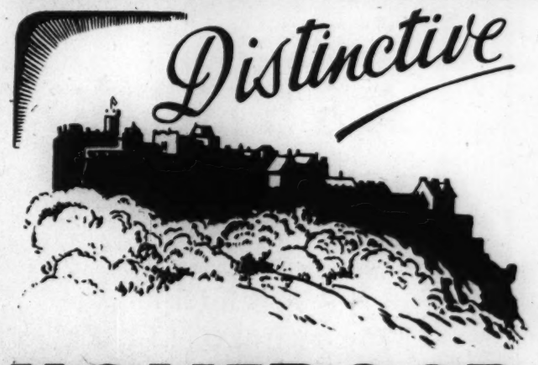

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Church Hymns of Love Urged As Singing Weapons of Mankind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Church hymns which voice the world's need for victorious and far-reaching love and which, at the same time, show superior literary and musical quality must provide the "singing weapons" for mankind today, it was declared at the twentieth anniversary meeting of the Hymn Society of America, which closed at the Marble Collegiate Church here yesterday. Hymn writers, composers, church leaders and laymen attended the two-day conference, which discussed "The Place of Hymns in Public Worship Today" and "Trends in Words and Music of the Hymns of the Twentieth Century."

"A hymn is a prayer in song," it was said by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church in New York City, author of many hymns. "I regard the hymn as one of the finest arts of Christian expression. I do not think hymn writing should be thought of as a sub-division of poetry, but as an art in itself, as wood cuts are in relation to sculpture."

Dr. Holmes recommended that hymns show simplicity; the development of a single idea, such as Frances Havergal's "Take My Life and Let It Be," and also that it have an intellectural, rather than purely emotional, content. A favorite of the Community Church, he added, is "One Holy Church of God Appears."

The tastes of young people in singing have advanced consistently with the emphasis upon trained leadership that has characterized recent years, Miss Marguerite Hazzard, of the Union Theological Seminary, said. Youth has gone a step beyond the days when the idea of a "reward" was the determining factor in religion, she continued.

"That beloved hymn of youthful conferences—'Are Ye Able, Saith the Master'—shows that instead of looking for stars in their crown, young people seek the price to be paid in serving the Master," Miss Hazzard continued. "Youth doesn't need a blueprint for his salvation. He trusts.

"Youth today has caught the vision of the Christian way of life. Today he sings and understands that a love which goes beyond all that we have ever sensed or known alone will heal the world. You and I must provide the singing weapons for a return of peace and brotherhood. Youth will be able to sing in the reality of brotherhood."

Dean Howard Chandler Robbins, of Washintgon and New York, made a plea for "spiritual maturity" in hymns, many of which he said were too childish.

The winners of the society's contest for words for three new hymns, as announced at the anniversary dinner last night, were Thomas Curtis Clark, of Chicago, Ill., editor of the Christian Century; Miss Katherine L. Aller, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; and Hugh Thomson Kerr, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Russian War Relief Shipments Total $4,067,703 in First Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The Russian War Relief in its first year of operations has shipped materials to Russia and purchased goods worth a total of $4,067,703.91, Edward C. Carter, president of the group, announced today. Supplies are regularly despatched to Russia in Soviet vessels at no cost to the relief organization, Mr. Carter said, adding that its funds were all spent for American products, no money going to Russia.

"We make this report to the public with a great deal of satisfaction," Mr. Carter said, "although with no sense of complacency.

"We think that the people of America who have contributed the money that makes our work possible have a right to feel satisfaction that they are sending a substantial flow of vital relief supplies to the millions of wounded Russian soldiers and many more millions of orphans and refugee families in the Soviet Union. We wish that the total were greater, because the need over there is so much greater than we ever will be able to satisfy, but the total of contributions to Russian War Relief is increasing each month and from that fact we take encouragement . . .

"We are not free to report the details of the schedules and routes of transportation, but we know that our supplies are reaching their destination."

An analysis of types of supplies sent to Russia showed that 90.4 per cent were medical supplies; 6 per cent were clothing, knitgoods and blankets; 3.5 per cent, foodstuffs and seeds, ane one tenth of one per cent, miscellaneous other items. The organization, with headquarters at 11 East Thirty-fifth Street, here was incorporated in September of 1941.

Aid Law Abuse Inquiry On in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Conforming speedily with his appointment by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as Moreland Act commissioner to investigate abuses of the Workmen's Compensation Law, William F. Bleakley, of Westchester, was here today for conferences with William B. Herlands, city commissioner of investigation, and Godfrey P. Schmidt, deputy industrial commissioner, looking to prompt inquiry into the "startling" evidence of misuse which the city investigator says he already has in mind.

Mr. Bleakley said the assignment would be conducted from headquarters in the State Office Building, Center Street, and that hearings would follow in several up-State cities, including Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany. His findings will not only be aimed at violators of the law, but to study it for remedial recommendations.

Pressure for the inquiry had inception in a report by Mr. Herlands to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as yet unpublished, but said to include among its charges extensive collusion among physicians, lawyers and runners to defraud the city of money in unjustified compensation claims. There followed correspondence between the mayor and the governor concerning the naming of an impartial investigator, and the latter took action on Saturday with the selection of the one-time Supreme Court Justice and 1936 Republican candidate for governor.

Conroy New President Of Air Traffic Conference

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Vincent P. Conroy of Kansas City, Traffic Vice-President for Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., Nov. 16 was elected President of the Air Traffic Conference of Air Transport Association.

Charles Beard, Dallas, Texas, Traffic Vice-President of Braniff Airways, was named first Vice-President and Belson B. Fry of United Air Lines, Chicago, second Vice-President.

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Aid to Island Tied to Ouster For Tugwell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The House Agriculture Committee today conditioned a proposed $15,000,000 appropriation to stimulate Puerto Rican food production upon removal of Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell from office.

The Committee amended the food bill to stipulate that none of the money be available at any time during the service of the present Governor of Puerto Rico and then reported the measure favorably. Chairman Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina said the vote was unanimous.

During hearings of the measure Bolivar Pagan, Puerto Rican Commissioner, told the Committee that Mr. Tugwell was the "most unpopular Governor we've ever had." Mr. Pagan, author of the legislation, told the Committee that Mr. Tugwell would "not get his hands on any of this money."

Representatives Harry B. Coffee (D) of Nebraska, Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan and Stephen Pace (D) of Georgia criticized Mr. Tugwell and on Oct. 16, Mr. Coffee predicted to reporters that the Committee would not approve the bill. Mr. Coffee said that Mr. Tugwell was conducting "experiments in national socialism" in Puerto Rico.

Santiago Iglesias, Jr., Acting Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico, an appointee of Mr. Tugwell, said a great injustice had been done by the Committee to 2,000,000 American citizens because of one man.

"That man," he asserted, "is Bolivar Pagan and not Governor Tugwell."

"Labor will not allow you to put out Governor Tugwell," Mr. Iglesias said.

New Deferment Activities Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters revealed today that production of transportation equipment and production of textiles had been added to the list of activities classed as essential to the support of the war effort.

The classification extended to these two activities, like that given 37 other activities previously, gives workers within them a stronger claim to occupational deferment and is designed to guide draft boards in determining deferment questions.

The work covered in the newly classified activities and the number of key positions within them to provide especial claim for deferment to holders of those positions were set out as:

"Production of transportation equipment: motor vehicles such as trucks, ambulances, fire engines, buses and military motorized units; essential parts and accessories for such motor vehicles; motorcycles, bicycles, and parts; locomotives and parts; railroad and street cars and equipment;" 88 positions.

Hat Styles for Worker Girls

Wide World

New Headgear at California Plant

Women employees at the Douglas Company aircraft plant in California say it's about time they had hats they could wear while working. They have them now, and the general comment is that the new skimmers are "wonderful." The hats, designed by Lilly Dache, are plastic, perforated for ventilation, fireproof, resistant to dust and have vari-colored nets to gather in unruly curls. The three designs are shown as worn, left to right, by Ireta Burress, June Rainford, and Ora Griffin.

7,000,000 Pounds of Metal Salvaged in Naval Drive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Navy program for scrapping relics, commemorative pieces, and discarded equipment has netted more than 7,000,000 pounds of metal, including two old Spanish cannon which once fired directly at a Japanese delegation attending a peace conference at Portsmouth, N. H.

"When the Japanese envoys to the Russo-Japanese Peace Conference in 1905 landed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard," a Navy press release said, "a salute was fired by the two guns.

"At that time, it was considered unfortunate that the position of the guns was such that they fired directly at the Japs advancing from the landing."

The 5.5-inch rifles, which stood in front o fthe Administration Building at the Navy Yard were taken from the captured Spanish cruiser Vizcago in 1898.

The Navy said in addition to the 7,000,000 pounds already contributed to the war effort additional quantities of metal are being turned in as the drive continues and reported some of the sources from which much scrap has been or will be obtained.

More than 5,000 pounds has been dug out of ravines, woods, and remote shore areas in the vicinity of the Naval Mine Depot at Yorktown, Va.

The Naval Air Statio nat Pensacola, Fla., has salvaged 110 tons of old smooth-bore cannon and cannon balls, 9 tons of anchors, and a large brass propellor weighing 3,848 pounds.

Relics salvaged at the New York City Navy Yard included two breech-loading rifles weighing 10,000 pounds each which were taken from the Spanish flagship Reina Christiana after destruction of the Spanish Fllet at Manilla in 1898.

The Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., has salvaged bronze plates containing historical data from the United States ships Chauncey, Huron, Arrostook, and Missoula and bow ornaments from the Philadelphia and the Seattle.

Joseph Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., Secretary of the Navy during the First World War, has turned in old German gun which had ben loaned to him.

Livestock Show Centers Effort On Nation's Needs in Wartime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With emphasis on increased production of meat to fill the wartime needs of the United States and its allies, the recent forty-fourth annual American Royal Livestock Show here struck a strictly utilitarian note.

The horse show, which in previous years has added color to the more practical competition of fine cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, was omitted from the streamlined 1942 competition. Also absent were the breeding cattle, massive and sleekly groomed, which usually make the rounds of the livestock shows. This year, only animals which were ready for sale to packers or feeders were transported to Kansas City for the Royal; and they would have been shipped sooner or later, anyway.

In a larger degree even than in the past, it was a competition for young farmers, both boys and girls. An exhibitor just two years above the age limit for the junior division, Clarence Bradley of Calhoun, Mo., took the highest prize of the show, the grand championship for steers. It was his eleventh year at the Royal, and twice in the past he won the grand championship of the junior division. His sister, Mary Helen Bradley, showed the grand champion in the 4-H Culb division, adding to the remarkable record which the Bradley family has made at the annual shows with Angus steers.

These victories for the jet-black Angus gave point to a discussion of the "black menace" in the annual convention of the American Hereford Breeders Association. The white-faced Herefords rule the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain grazing lands to the west of Kansas City; but, the Hereford breeders remarked at their convention held in connection with the Royal, the Angus breed is gaining the ascendancy in the corn belt. The Hereford men warmly defended the whitefaces, which it is generally agreed are more rugged and thrive better under range conditions; but the Angus in recent years has been finding great favor in regions where feed is plentiful.

Auction of 60 Herefords

Breeders and farm leaders this year have emphasized the need for keeping herds up to pre-war standards and increasing them where possible, rather than selling off too much stock because of the temptation of good market prices. The demand for breeding cattle was demonstrated in an auction of purebred Herefords, the first held at the Royal in six years, in which 60 animals were sold at an average of $525 a head. These were not show cattle, but fine stock which will improve the quality of the herds to which the auction distributed it.

The effect of price ceilings was felt in the beef cattle auction which followed the Royal competition. Where last year the grand champion steer brought $3.10 a pound, the top this year was 50 cents. However, purchasers paid that figure for several of the division champions, including both of the Bradley family's winners, which brought their owners more than $500 each. The buyers must make up out of their own pockets the loss entailed in distributing the meat at prices prescribed by the OPA. The open market price for top quality cattle is about 16½ cents a pound. Almost $100,000 was paid exhibitors at the auction.

Maintenance of the quantity and quality of their beef and pork and mutton production was pledged on behalf of 250,000 vocational agriculture students in the annual convention of the Future Farmers of America, also held in connection with the Royal. The convention, usually attended by several thousand boys, was limited this year to about 200, all of them official delegates. Their dominant theme was expressed in the title, "Food Our Weapon," given to the oration with which Kenneth Engle of Abilene, Kan., won the annual oratical contest. But it was pointed out, too, that almost 50,000 members of the organization now are serving in the armed forces of the nation.

Chosen as their outstanding member this year was James Henry Thompson of Salem, Ore., who as the Star Farmer of America received the prize of $500 awarded by the Weekly Kansas City Star. Young Thompson started his farming career 12 years ago with one ewe lamb. Today he has a farming investment of $6,000. He owns 50 acres of land and leases 137 acres more, on which he raises Shropshire sheep, a Guernsey dairy herd, and a balanced outlay of field crops. His books indicate a net profit for 1942 of $1,800.

This year, for the first time in many years, the Royal directed attention also to the improvement of wheat, with a competition for growers. The contest was not limited to exhibition of grain. Each sample was milled and the flour was baked into bread. Only 10 points were allowed for appearance and test weight, 30 points for milling quality and 60 points for baking results. The first place winner was Carl Muller, Texhoma, Okla.

Open Hearing Sought On Radio at Sea Bill

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The American Communications Association(C. I. O.) announced Nov. 14 it had asked a United States Senate Committee to hold open hearings on a pending bill which, the Association declared, would permit vessels to go to sea without protection of radio equipment or with radio operators who are not U. S. citizens.

Declaring that passage of the bill would be "the greatest blow to safety of our merchant marine and the lives of our merchant seamen," Harry A. Morgan, Vice-President of the union, said that the union had asked Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, to hold public hearings to permit torpedoed radio officers to express their opinions.

The bill, ostensibly recommended by the Board of War Communications, the union declared, has already been passed by the House. It would suspend for the duration of the war and at the discretion of the Federal Communications Commission the sections of the communications act requiring operators of American radio stations to be American citizens and requiring that all vessels over 1,600 gross tons carry radio.

No Superior Race, Ethnologists Aver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The "profound conviction" that racial persecution and discrimination cannot be justified was voiced by the American Ethnological society in a resolution adopted at the centenary meeting of the society here on Nov. 14.

"We protest the distortion of anthropology which falsely assigns inborn superiority to some one 'race' and assigns others to inborn inferiority," the resolution declared. "Ethnological studies rouse enthusiasm for the invention and social life of many peoples of all races and make it impossible to assent to the dogma that civilization depends upon the enslavement of one race by another."

Private Buys Bonds After Refusing Pay

By the Associated Press

Chanute Field, Ill., Nov. 16

When pay day rolled around the other day at the Army Air Forces technical training command school, Private Mathias Brantner, a Link Trainer student, didn't show up for his money.

Officers questioned Private Brantner, a former lumberman and stunt flyer from Portland, Ore. He explained that the Army clothed and fed him, he didn't drink, smoke or gamble—so what did he want with money?

At the officers' suggestion, he purchased war bonds with his accumulated $100 in pay and allotted almost his entire future pay also to war bonds.

Million Soldiers Ask Pay Allotment

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 17

A million soldiers have asked that part of their pay be allotted to their families, the War Department reported. The millionth application was received Nov. 13 from Private Goodloe Combs, whose wife and two children live in Louisville, Ky.

Berle Urges Italy To Free Itself Of Nazi-Fascist Yoke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—In a stepped-up program of short-wave broadcasts to Italy, pacing the Allied advance in North Africa, Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., in a radio address here Saturday night, called upon the Italian people to throw off their Nazi-Fascist yoke and help the United Nations win Italy's "liberation."

With translations of his speech sped to Italy along with the regular short-wave programs beamed to the key Axis Mediterranean stronghold by the Office of War Information, Mr. Berle declared that the Allied Armies, now standing "within gunshot of the Italian shore," were friends of the Italian people and urged Italy to decide whether it would continue to be the slave ot the Nazis or fight for deliverance from the "bullies and cowards" who had dominated it for two decades.

Reiterating the burden of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's regular Sunday "War of Nerves" radiocasts, Mr. Berle stressed the desertion of the Italians by the Germans, declaring that Marshal Erwin Rommel had abandoned Italian troops to their fate in the Egyptian Desert and referring to Marshal Herman Goering's statement that all of Europe would be allowed to starve before Germans went hungry. Mr. Berle spoke at a dinner given in his honor by the Italian-American Labor Council and the Mazzini Society at the Commodore Hotel.

Publisher Fights Removal Order

NEW YORK (AP)—Appearing as character witnesses for William Griffin, Publisher of the New York Enquirer, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and former New York City Police Commissioner Edward Mulrooney vouched for the reputation of Mr. Griffin at a removal hearing Nov. 16 before U. S. Commissioner Garret W. Cotter.

Mr. Griffin is fighting removal to Washington to face a Federal Grand Jury indictment charging him and 27 others with conspiracy to undermine the morale of the nation's armed forces.

A newspaper containing an editorial headed "Reich-British peace seen by Washington observers," was introduced by William Power Maloney, Special Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Griffin declared he did not know the source of the editorial.

Radio Chains Win Delay Against FCC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—An order restraining the Federal Communications Commission from enforcing its rules restricting certain practices of radio chains was handed down in a special statutory Federal Court here yesterday.

The Court upheld the validity of the orders, but restrained the Commission from imposing them on the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System until the radio chains have been able to carry the case to the Supreme Court, which they have announced they will do.

Network complaints were that to give up "option time" contracts, as required, would make it impossible for them to carry on the business of nation-wide advertising in the manner necessary in view of the large financial commitments involved in such deals.

Southern Senators' Tactics Block Anti-Poll Tax Bill Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—A well-organized group of Southern Senators opposed to the anti-poll tax bill took advantage of every parliamentary strategem today to hold back the fourth attempt by Administration forces to bring the measure before the Senate.

Two attendance roll calls, two record votes on tabling appeals from rulings of Vice-President Wallace, and numerous points of order and parliamentary inquiries were used as time-consuming devices, to start the fourth day of argument.

The Southerners insisted that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read in full, and made it clear they would offer various amendments and corrections, "designed to make the record speak the truth."

Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas spearheaded the early onslaught by the Southerners. In reserve, however, were two Mississippi Democrats, Senators Theodore G. Bilbo and Wall Doxey, both fortified with piles of law books and apparently prepared for lengthy speeches once they obtained the floor.

The Southerners' immediate objective was to prevent Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky from calling up the bill during the so-called "morning hour," or first two hours of a session. Under the Senate's rules, Senator Barkley's motion to take up the bill would not be debatable if made during the morning hour, but it could not be made until routine procedure, such as approval of the Journal, had been completed.

Overnight, each Senator had received a letter from Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, urging speedy enactment of the legislation. Mr. Murray said the nation "stands aghast and enraged at the tactics of a small bloc . . . which is seeking to frustrate majority rule in this nation."

"These tactics have been regarded as reprehensible when used in times of peace as a measure of obstruction to democratic functioning," Mr. Murray wrote. "In this period of national crisis, however, the opening of our polling places eo every qualified citizen in the nation by the elimination of poll tax restrictions which disenfranchise large numbers of American citizens is a measure essential to our war effort."

Mr. Murray asserted that a "small bloc which now seeks to stand in the way of the will of the nation is carrying into our very midst the aggressions of our Fascist foes."

The Senate opponents of the legislation openly challenged Administration forces to try to invoke the seldom-used colture rule to limit Senate debate.

Maas Praises Solomons Gain; Sticks to Criticism of Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota described the outcome of the great Solomons battle today as a "magnificent, outstanding victory," but said that it "in no way changes by criticism of the lack of unity of command and a unified plan of action."

Recently back from a four months' tour of duty in the Pacific as a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve, where he served for a time with Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey. Jr., Mr. Maas said that the "Navy is to be congratulated. It shows the results of an aggressive policy." He added:

"The Navy is entitled to full credit, for it fought a numerically superior force. Admiral Halsey is one of the world's outstanding, fighting-est sea-going admirals."

He said, however, that, despite the victory, "we are unable to capitalize on it and follow through striking deep into Japanese-held territory—a move which would require substantial Army forces available and ready on the spot."

"This," he added, "unfortunately means that the spectacular victory is still a defensive one, for while we have saved Guadalcanal once more, we are still no nearer to striking at the chain of Jap island bases."

Mr. Maas is the ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. He recently said that we are losing the war in the Pacific because of a lack of organization.

Sacrifices Necessitated by War May Simplify Living in Peacetime

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17 (AP)—A research chemist with a sociological turn of mind speculated today that sacrifices for the war might result in simpler ways of living for years after the last shot.

Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, director of the Monsanto Chemical Co., Central Research Department at Dayton, Ohio, expressed belief in an interview that American people already were emerging from the "gadget era" when the war broke.

"Since we will be unable to buy all the new things that we thought were essential to happiness," he said, "we may get out of the habit; and even when civilian production resumes, we may demand goods that have some permanent value."

Dr. Thomas, attending the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, declared natural scientists must direct their work toward increasing the "happiness quotient" of people rather than merely making them dissatisfied with last year's models of automobiles, washing machines, radios, and the like.

This "happiness quotient," he said, has not risen in the past two decades despite all the technological advances, and added, "this time we should build contentment rather than discontentment."

Freight Engineer Had Been Drinking

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—Westchester County Medical Examiner Amos O. Squire said today that a freight train engineer killed near here in an Armistice Day train crash had been drinking and "that the amount he drank was enough for him to lose his sense of caution."

The engineer was Jacob Kisselback of Albany, whose northbound express freight plowed into the rear of another freight, killing himself and his fireman, and injuring several other train men.

"Kisselback was not as keen as he should have been," Mr. Squire said after a preliminary investigation. "I hold that the amount he drank was enough for him to lose his sense of caution.

"A receipt for a bottle of whisky was found on his body.

"A test of his brain revealed alcoholic content of .094—almost one-tenth of one per cent. The State motor vehicle law considers a driver intoxicated if he has 1.15 per cent alcoholic content."

Mr. Squire said that he ordered the alcoholic content test after railway officials notified him of the whiskey receipt found in Engineer Kisselback's pocket.

Army Officer Urges Anti-Sabotage Watch

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17 (AP)—America's fast-moving war production line must be continuously alert to foil sabotage attempts by a "comparatively few misguided idiots," Lieut. Col. James C. Sawders of the Chemical Warfare Service said yesterday.

Colonel Sawders, chief of the plant protection and safety branch of the C. W. S., told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers:

"There are comparatively few misguided idiots who think our enemies are trying to build a better world or who for pecuniary considerations are willing to risk their necks, but this does not mitigate the possibilities of sabotage, and we must be continuously on the alert."

Draft Board Set Up In Federal Prison

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The first Selective Service board to be set up at a Federal prison has been established at Lewisburg, Pa., a government official said today, with the prospect that boards may be established at other Federal penal institutions.

James V. Bennett, Federal Prisons Director, long has advocated a more lenient policy toward prisoners to permit some of them to serve in the armed forces, and a law was enacted last year which permits the Secretary of War to use discretion in that regard. This has made it possible for men with only a single conviction—provided it does not involve a major offense—to be taken into the army.

An official who declined to be quoted by name explained that it was clearly intended that no one should be drafted directly from a prison and that only those believed fit for a return to society should be classified A-1.

The prison draft boards probably will include a prison official, a member of some other draft board or Selective Service official and a public-spirited citizen.

Transit Workers' Raise Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—A $1,000,000 wage increase for the 32,000 employees of the unified city transit system was announced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today. The Mayor denied that the transit fare would be raised to meet the added costs. The city gave $7,000,000 in higher wage scales in 1941.

Douglas MacMahon, President of the New York local of the Transport Workers Union, declared that the union was "dissatisfied" with the Mayor's offer, and said the union would press its case before the War Labor Board.

"The million dollars of which the Mayor speaks falls far short of immediate requirements for the 32,000 employees of the transit system," Mr. MacMahon said. "A million dollars a year would mean an increase of about 60 cents a week, which, of course, comes nowhere near the War Labor Board formula under which workers are granted 15 per cent above their wage rates of January, 1941."

'Y' Secretaries Aid Danes in Germany

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM (By Cable)—Twelve Danish Y. M. C. A. secretaries are ministering to the religious and recreational needs of 50,000 Danish workers recently conscripted for labor in Germany.

Along with maintaining contact with Denmark, the "Y" secretaries furnish the workers with reading matter, musical instruments, and athletic equipment.

Attack on Padilla Seen Aimed At U. S.-Mexico Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A bitter attack against Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla—and through him at the Mexican Government's policy of collaboration with the United States—has been launched by the weekly review La Nachion, a publication known to be backed by the conservative, pro-Hispanidad organization "Acción Nacional."

The Foreign Minister's position as one of the outstanding democratic leaders in the western hemisphere gives special thrust to this propaganda attack by elements which are allied with the Axis through connections in Franco Spain.

A frontpiece of La Nacion bearing the Foreign Minister's portrait titles him "The Mexican Laval." In the same issue an article several pages in length quotes from recent statements of the minister to the press, cleverly selecting passages which could be misinterpreted to reflect a situation in Mexico similar to that between the Vichy Government of Laval and Berlin in the matter of conscripted labor.

Object Is to Disrupt Solidarity

The attack is directed against statements of Dr. Padilla—who according to his own definition and by precept is "a sincere partisan of the policy of Pan-American solidarity and of common defense of our Hemisphere"—with regard to military service of Mexicans living in the United States and with regard to the exportation of Mexican labor to harvest United States crops. On both points the minister's position has been identical with that of the government, for whom he has been simply a spokesman.

The assertion in La Nacion that there has been either forced labor or forced military service of Mexicans in the United States, paralleling the methods of Hitler in occupied France, is significant not only because of the group from which it emanates, but also because it is typical of a kind of sabotage against its international policy against which the Mexican Government is now working constantly. It represents the species of rumor and distortion of fact which is set afoot here to disorient public opinion and to hinder collaboration with the United Nations.

These deliberate distortions come either from Axis nationals residing here or, as in this instance, from sympathizers from within who are accused, however, of affiliations with foreign pro-Axis organizations. Acción Nacional has been accused of being inspired, at the very least, by the Spanish Falange, and of having connections with the reactionary Sinarquista Organization of Peasants. An organization begun in 1939, it is composed of upper social and economic class members, many of the old prerevolutionary aristocracy, and is characterized by extreme rightist, anti-revolutionary and Roman Catholic principles.

The stand of the magazine La Nacion with regard to the exportation of Mexican farm workers to the United States to help in harvesting western state crops coincides in part with a statement of the Sinarquista Organization of Peasants, who have said they were trying to discourage Mexican labor from going for temporary work because the lure of high wages was false and the temporary boom in the United States would not last.

No Forcing of Labor

This is directly opposed to the policies of the Mexican and the United States Governments through which the exportation of the Mexican laborers, under contracts guaranteeing fair wages, full protection, transportation and return with repatriation, has been arranged. Three thousand workmen have already been sent, and it is said in official quarters here that probably more will be sent immediately to Arizona to aid in the cotton picking. No laborer has been forced to go; on the contrary, only a fraction of the large number of applicants eager for the opportunity of high wages, were selected for export. The contracts have been signed by both Governments and by the laborer.

Respecting military service of Mexicans living in the United States, the Mexican Government has recently passed a law permitting Mexican citizens living in any American country at war with the Axis to do military duty for the government of the country without losing Mexican citizenship. Passage of this law in the Senate was preceded by a declaration by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla favoring such a move and armouncement that he was notifying Mexican consuls in the United States specifically what proceedure to take in informing Mexicans of draft age of their obligations under the law.

In a later press conference the Minister responded to questions of reporters as though answering the charges of La Nacion.

"I desire to explain to the country, in order to stop misunderstandings of good or bad intentions," he said, "the situation of Mexicans in the United States under the law of military enrollment. The country has a right to be perfectly informed on the international policies and nothing occurs in this Ministry which is not under the full dominion of the people."

The Minister explained that the Selective Service Law in the United States is a Federal law which must be obeyed by all co-belligerent foreigners residing in the United States, and that it does not apply to Mexicans alone. Students and heads of families who have still in Mexico families who depend economically on them are exempt; as are also the workmen exported for farm labor.

Need for Putting Dairy Program In Hands of Real Farmers Is Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Government's war production program for the dairy industry needs "some men who have milked a cow," Representative Reid F. Murray (R) of Wisconsin told the House yesterday.

Mr. Murray, who was county agricultural agent and professor of animal husbandry before becoming a lawmaker, gave his advice in urging that Agriculture Secretary Claude R. Wickard call a conference of "real agricultural leaders" to map a 1943 food program.

He said the conference should be held in Chicago, "the agricultural capital of the world," and added national farm organizations should be represented in addition to men from the Department of Agriculture and related federal agencies as well as farm papers.

"A farm program for 1943 could be presented and adopted which would be a real 'food will win the war' program," Mr. Murray declared.

He asserted people "evidently realize that now is the time to act; they realize that there is no use asking for billions of dollars of appropriations next year in an effort to get milk from cows already hanging in the cooler of some packing plant."

"City after city is experiencing a milk shortage," he continued. "This is so unnecessary. If anyone of us had one per cent of the power of one of the bureaucrats for 30 days, he could furnish enough milk to New York City to even drown the Tammany Tiger and at 10 cents per quart at that.

"We are also confronted with a continually increasing amount of confusion. And one fact is almost apparent and that is that the more Leon Henderson and company make unnecessary press releases, the less food will be produced on the farms in our country."

Germans Arrest Former Leaders Against Franco

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Francisco Largo Caballero and Santiago Casares Quiroga, Spanish Republican leaders, have been seized by German troops in France, turned over to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government and face probable execution, according to German radiocasts heard here last night.

Quoting a D. N. B. dispatch from Madrid, the Berlin Radio said the two were arrested by the Germans soon after they completed occupation of France and promptly were surrendered to Spanish authorities. It added that the Spanish press had not yet printed news of the arrests but said informed quarters in Madrid "regard it as fairly certain that the two notorious Reds will be sentenced to death."

Largo Caballero and Casares Quiroga served the Spanish Republican Government both as Premiers and War Ministers in its losing fight against the Fascist revolution led by General Franco.

The two men fled to France after General Franco's triumph. A year ago a French court refused to extradite Largo Caballero to Spain but he was made to live in a place selected by Vichy officials and was kept under surveillance.

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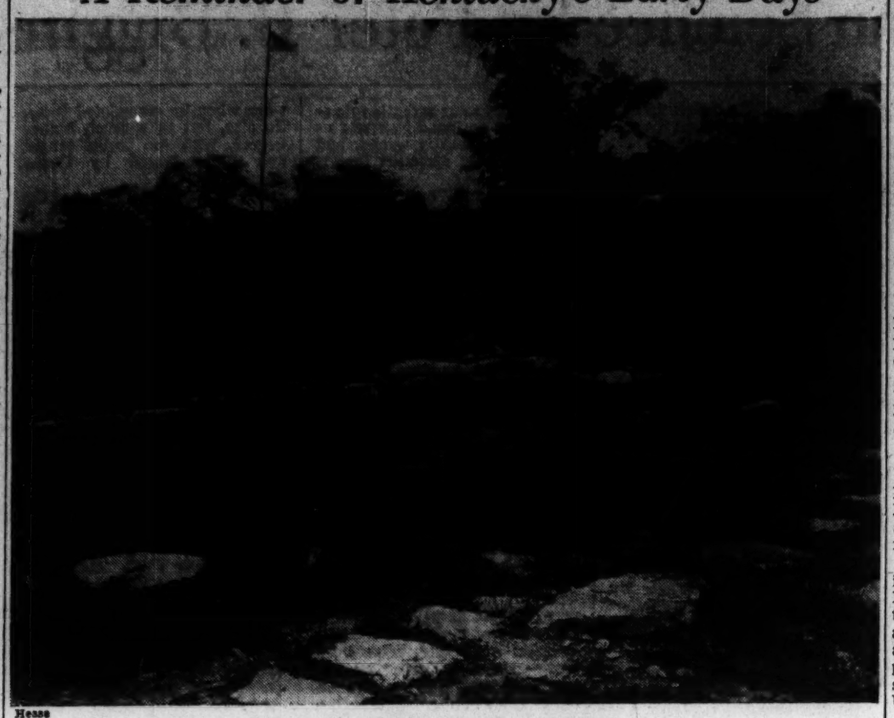

Hesse

Old Fort Harrod at Harrodsburg

The spring and part of the Fort buildings in the memorial to the first permanent settlement in the State established by Captain Harrod in 1774.

Kentucky's History Filled With Romance

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Kentucky has made many new friends this year, particularly because of its Sesquicentennial celebrated this autumn. Among the chief attractions to visitors have been the Pioneer Memorial State Monument and the historic town of Harrodsburg. The Pioneer Park at Harrodsburg is a memorial to the first permanent settlement in the State established by Captain Harrod in 1774.

In the Park, which contains 25 acres, is an authentic replica of old Fort Harrod. Within the stockade walls are the reproduction of the first schoolhouse in the State, cabins of pioneer settlers, furniture and the hand-fashioned agriculture implements of early American pioneers.

The log cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of Abraham Lincoln, began housekeeping after their marriage in 1806 is now moved to the park and enclosed in a beautiful colonial building. In the Mansion Museum are many rare historic collections and celebrated paintings. Outside of the stockade there is a National Monument erected by Congress to the first settlers.

The Pioneer State Monument which is in Harrodsburg, formerly known as the "Old Town," offers many fine homes of pioneer days. It is here where "Aunt McGinty" brought the first spinning wheel to the west of the Alleghenies and inspired linens made from the lint of nettles and linsey from buffalo wool.

Keystone Winter Sports

Pennsylvania war workers who can find the time for winter sports will find the Keystone State ready to accommodate them. A survey of resorts that will cater to winter sports enthusiasts has been made by the State Department of Commerce and indications are that there will be "plenty doing" for those who want to play in the snow.

Popular among the cold weather activities in Pennsylvania are skiing, ice skating, tobogganing, sleighing, bob-sledding, and snowshoeing. These sports will be featured in resorts in the Poconos, in and around Williamsport, Eagles Mere, at South Mountain resorts west of Reading, Kane, near Erie, Mount Summit, Montrose, and at a sports area near Ligonier, as well as several other places.

This year it is also expected that more communities will increase facilities for winter activities within their own boundaries

Tourabouts

in order to meet the needs for recreation and relaxation of the added number of war workers. Tennis courts will be flooded for freezing in order that ice skaters can enjoy their sport. Some communities plan to develop special skiing areas on nearby golf courses.

Skiing in Canada

Ski fans of Ontario who are not on active service will have to keep in physical trim if they want to retain any ski laurels after the war, for the sport of the long wooden blade has received an undeniable impetus in this province through the training of Canadian soldiers as ski troops.

The Canadian Army will conduct a special instructors' course in army skiing this winter at Pettawawa, one of the largest Ontario camps. This course, which is both long and arduous, ends with a 5-to-10-day "scheme," during which the ski troops, with equipment and supplies kept at absolute minimum, are required to live almost entirely off the country. This means that besides learning to handle skiis, rifle, discover and plot enemy positions, and do marksmanship tests after strenuous exercise, the patrol man must also know how to contrive ingenious homemade snares to catch rabbits and other small game for food, and how to light a smokeless fire (dry bark and dry wood), so that the enemy will not discover his presence. His skill in these two details, and in catching fish through the ice, may mean the difference between winning and losing in a game of wits and endurance with the enemy. Last winter several military ski meets were held in Muskoka, popular ski terrain of Ontario, and more are planned for this winter. The usual military race is about 20 miles, each man carrying a 16-pound pack, plus rifle. After six or seven miles, he must shoot 10 rounds of ammunition at a small figure target. At 12 miles he has time out for food. It stands to reason that many men who take this military ski training are going to get the "ski bug" and want to add frills to facts when the war is over, and old-time ski fans are going to have to keep in condition to be able to offer them any competition.

Viereck Obtains High Court Review

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—George Sylvester Viereck, sentenced to serve from two to six years in a federal penitentiary for not giving the State Department full information concerning his activities as a Nazi agent, was granted a Supreme Court review Nov. 16 of his conviction.

Opposing a review of the action of District of Columbia Courts, the Justice Department said Mr. Viereck had registered as an "author and journalist" and did not "disclose any of his activities in the political affairs of this country."

The Department said he had taken over a company which published books "highly critical of British foreign policy," organized a "Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee," and "frequented the Senate and House Office Buildings, especially the offices of the late Senator Lundeen of Minnesota and Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York. . . ."

Mr. Viereck's petition asserted that he should not be punished because he "happened to take what became the losing side of the great issue" as to whether the United States should enter the war.

Describing Mr. Viereck as an American citizen, his petition said the record of the case showed he "was not an agent for any German principal at the time the United States declared war on Germany."

He was said to have represented a Munich newspaper and the German Library of Information. The latter is described by the Justice Department as "a branch of the German Government."

Fall Plowing Speeds Spring Sowing

Each year more gardeners are coming to recognize the importance of preparing the ground in late fall for early spring planting. Never was it more important to think ahead than it is this year, in anticipation of even larger crops next season. Farmers and home gardeners everywhere are busy these late fall days with plow and fertilizer.

Let's consider some of the advantages of this forehandedness. First, alternate freezing and thawing sweetens the soil and at the same time destroys eggs and larvae of injurious insects; and stubborn weed and grass roots are rotted into submission. Second the supply of moisture is conserved in that the rough soil catches and holds all that is afforded by winter's snow and rain. Last—and this is of prime importance this year—winter rye, mixed with hairy vetch if possible, can be sown now and turned under in the spring as green manure; incidentally, soy beans make another good green cover crop. Deep ploughing isn't necessary. Clear the ground, cultivate the surface and rake the seed in lightly.

Stretching Fertilizers

Since we are warned that the supply of commercial fertilizers is to be greatly diminished next spring, this is a point to consider well, for we shall have to stretch our small allotment to the utmost. Only a few days ago I saw a home garden where winter rye was sprouting, making an intensely green, velvety carpet to be enjoyed until the snow covers it. The gardener will find later that the roots of the rye will have penetrated to a depth of two feet or more; and the green tops, ploughed under, will quickly decay in the moist weather of early spring. It is especially important to plant vetch this year, too, since this plant conserves the nitrogen which it secretes from the air, releasing it to the soil when the plants are turned under; and nitrogen, we are told, is going to be very scarce next season, since the United States Government needs all it can get.

Here is something else that is important, also: if you are turning over old sod for the first time, the chances are 10 to 1 that it needs liming. Spread ground limestone at the rate of five pounds to each 100 square feet, raking it in lightly. Limestone is not a fertilizer, of course, but a soil sweetener. It is slow in action but of permanent value, and should always be used in the fall. However, a word of caution may be needed here: never spread lime on dairy, stable, or poultry manure, for it will release the precious nitrogen content of these fertilizers, which will be dissipated and lost.

Stiff Soil Needs Humus

If the soil of your plowed or spaded plot is sandy or if it is heavy and stiff, it needs humus; in the first case to hold moisture and release it slowly; in the second to lighten and make the soil more easily workable. Humus should be applied in the fall to be of the most value. You can use leaf mold from the woods, the contests of your compost pit (if thoroughly decomposed) or peat moss. Dairy, poultry and stable manure also are good sources of humus on land which is not to be limed this fall; but use about one-third less of the poultry manure than of the others, since it is much more potent.

If it is necessary to plant your garden on a slope, have it plowed or spaded crosswise of the incline, as this will help to prevent washing away of the soil during the winter. When planting in the spring, lay out your rows in the same crosswise direction, thus checking erosion of the top soil by heavy spring and summer rains. A heavy, fall-planted green crop—winter rye, vetch, soy beans—is also valuable in preventing loss of good soil.

Now a word as to the reward which should be yours in return for all of this advance preparation. First and foremost you should be able to get your seed into the ground—unless you live in an extremely northern climate—from two to three weeks earlier than if you waited until spring to do your ploughing and fertilizing and the ground will be in far better condition for them. Such vegetables as peas, radishes, onions, beets, kale and cabbage can be put in as early as the soil can be worked. Furthermore, you will have much more time to devote to the hundred and one other matters which besiege a gardener in the days of early spring.

Ethel M. Eaton.

Motorists: Use Ink On 'Gas' Coupons

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 17

Motorists in the Eastern States must write the registration identification, by state and number, in ink on the back of all gasoline coupons surrendered for fuel after Nov. 21, the Office of Price Administration said Nov. 16.

The new regulation will become effective in the presently rationed Eastern States and District of Columbia 10 days before it does in the remainder of the country, but when nation-wide rationing starts Dec. 1 all operators of motor vehicles will be required to put the identfications on the backs of coupons surrendered.

Free Rumania Effort Leads To Indictments

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (AP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted two priests of the Rumanian Orthodox Church and an editor on charges of espionage.

The priests are the Rev. Glighaerie Moraru of Dearborn, Mich., identified in the indictment as leader in North America of the Free Rumania movement; and the Rev. Stephan Opreanu of Detroit. The Rev. Mr. Opreanu and George Zamfir, Detroit editor of Rumanian publications, wer enamed as agents of the Rev. Mr. Moraru.

Louis M. Hopping, Assistant District Attorney, said the Rev. Mr. Moraru twice visited the former King Carol of Rumania in Mexico and received $15,000 from him to further the movement.

One of the four counts in the indictment charges violation of the Espionage Act. The others alleged the defendants acted as agents of any enemy power, failed to register as foreign agents, and disseminated propaganda without labeling it as such or furnishing files to the United States Government.

Conviction could result in a maximum prison penalty of five years on each count.

The Rev. Mr. Moraru is a naturalized Canadian citizen, and the Rev. Mr. Opreanu is a Rumanian national. Mr. Zamfir is a naturalized American citizen.

The indictment charges the Rev. Mr. Moraru started the Free Rumania movement in March, 1941, in Montreal, and continued his activities until last Oct. 25, when he was detained as an enemy alien.

Federal investigators said one of his activities involved efforts to obtain permission for King Carol and his companion, Magda Lupescu, to enter this country. King Carol's funds in this country have been impounded, as have all official Rumanian gold stores here, and investigators pointed out that if King Carol could be recognized as the head of a government-in-exile, this money would be freed.

Mr. Zamfir has edited a weekly, Glasul Romanesc, and a monthly, The Free Rumanian.

Cramer on Stand At Treason Trial

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Anthony Cramer, the mechanic accused of aiding two Nazi saboteurs who landed on the East Coast last June, testified in his own defense yesterday at his treason trial in Federal Court.

The defendant told about his boyhood in Germany and his meeting with Werner Thiel in Detroit in 1930. Mr. Cramer is charged with giving aid and comfort to Mr. Thiel and Edward John Kerling, saboteurs who were subsequently executed.

"He (Thiel) was the kind of man who became easily irritated when opposed," Mr. Cramer told the jury. "He was strongly attached to certain ideology."

"You mean that Thiel was in favor of Hitlerism?" asked Harold R. Medina, his assigned counsel.

"Yes," the witness replied, "but I never agreed with him. I argued that the expansion of a nation was never worth a single human life. But Thiel said that the glory of a nation was worth any sacrifice."

Born in Allendorf, Germany, Mr. Cramer told of being called to service in the German Army on Nov. 1, 1918, but said he contracted influenza and was in a hospital when the Armistice came.

In 1925, he said, he determined to go to the United States because "conditions were chaotic" and food was scarce in Germany.

Congress Completes 'Warcogs' Measure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The House completed Congressional action yesterday on legislation establishing a Women's Reserve in the Coast Guard.

The new organization, unofficially tagged "Warcogs," formed from "Nowmen's Auxiliary Reserve of the Coast Guard," is intended to permit assignment of women to desk jobs and shore duty within the continental United States, releasing officers and enlisted men for duty at sea.

House agreement to Senate amendments sent the bill to President Roosevelt.

Worley on Pacific War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve who spent several months in the Australian war zone last summer, will deliver a radio address this evening on naval operations in the Pacific. (CBS at 6:30, E. W. T.). Mr. Worley has returned to his seat in Congress in compliance with a presidential directive.

AEFs Out to Dinner To Take Own Food

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 17

It's all right for American servicemen to accept invitations to dinner in British homes, but the Adjutant General's office advised them to take their own food.

Meat, fats and sweets, especially, should be provided by servicemen so that their British hosts are not obliged to draw upon their limited and rationed stores.

Special Type of U. S. Currency Used by Army in North Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Authoritative government sources yesterday disclosed that American expeditionary forces are using a special type of U. S. occupational currency in North Africa.

Announcement that the currency—fully backed by the credit of the United States—was being used came from a Treasury spokesman.

Military officials said that the money, the amount of which was not disclosed, is being used to meet the AEF's occupational needs, to facilitate military accounting, to stabilize the local currency in the occupied zones and to prevent Axis powers from using the areas as "dumping grounds" for money stolen from conquered countries.

While Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., declined official comment on the matter when queried at his press conference, saying "that's an Army story," he pointed out that a special currency was issued for Hawaii last summer. Although the Hawaiian currency had the word "Hawaii" printed twice on the face and once on the back of each bill, Mr. Morgenthau said that some of it had sifted back into the States and had not been noticed in passing through the hands of several banks.

Military officials pointed out that both Germany and Japan have issued "occupational currency" in various conquered countries, but stressed that most of it had proved to be worthless, whereas exchange of the U. S. special currency already had proved its redeemable features. They added that the Axis currency only "promises to pay" the bearer such-and-such a sum, without specifically stating in what legal tender the bills are to be redeemed.

"Such currency amounts to no more than an I. O. U. which could be paid off in whatever the Axis decided to term 'legal tender,'" one official said.

The military officials indicated use of the currency would be discontinued "when its purpose is served."

Sterling Notes

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—For the first time in history the British Army is "printing money." Special sterling notes have been issued to pay British troops in French North Africa, the War Office announced. These notes are good only in the area in which they are issued. The only words printed on them are, "issued by British military authority." In agreement with American authorities an exchange rate of $4 to £1 has been fixed.

Gold Lost Off Africa Doesn't Irk Treasury

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 17

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark doesn't have to worry about that $18,000 in Government gold he lost in the sea during a daring undercover trip into North Africa prior to the AEF invasion.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau told his press conference yesterday that as far as he was concerned, "it wouldn't matter if he had lost $18,000,000—I'd still like to give him a Treasury award for a job well done, if we had such an award."

Revealing how the money was lost in the waters of North Africa, General Clark said jokingly last week that he hoped Mr. Morgenthau wouldn't try to jail him for it.

Community Fund For Men in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—Looking beyond furloughs, send-off parties, letters and packages from home, a rural community in Northern Minnesota is now planning for the postwar problems of its 331 men in service all over the world. It is setting aside funds to help these men get a start in civilian life when the war is over and they return.

This is an important part of a community "sunshine service" program started by B. G. Leighton, Director of Leisure Education in St. Louis County rural schools. The idea, unique in Minnesota, originated at a patriotic meeting last December held in Bear River, a small agricultural village.

The plan spread and now 17 communities send out monthly news letters with such village names as "Cotton Comments" and "Zim Zips." They arrange furlough and farewell parties, send gifts of food, special occasion greeting cards, present service flags to parents of soldiers and sailors, prepare rosters of the men, keep scrapbooks of pictures and letters of the men in uniform.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., of Seattle, Washington, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Way of Life," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

Almost everyone recognizes that there are certain restrictions and limitations in the lives of a great many people, which they very much desire to remove. They are looking for, and are earnestly seeking, a way of life in which those conditions, in their own experience that seem inharmonious and restrictive, may be eliminated. There is such a way of life, but there are many who do not find it because they are looking so anxiously for it afar off that they fail to see that it is so close at hand.

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, welcomes you today. A member of the Board of Lectureship of this church is to talk to us on the subject of "Christian Science: The Way of Life." It is sincerely hoped that as a result of this lecture, those who do not know of this "Way of Life" may be helped by learning of it, and those of you who do know something of it may better understand and more fully appreciate it.

It is with pleasure that I introduce to you Peter B. Biggins of Seattle, Washington, who will now speak.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

In considering the true way to live, we are led to give attention to the true way to think. The wise man, who was king in Jerusalem many centuries ago, said, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life." Attend to your thinking, for that determines your living. But Jesus put it better and more practically when he said, speaking of the Christ, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Our Master presented the true way of Life, the right way to live.

Above the entrance to a hall in a well-known American college are the words, "Live to learn." Over the doorway at a companion entrance to the same hall is the legend, "Learn to live." It is necessary first to learn the truth about Life, then to live the truth we are learning. What is the truth about Life? It is that life which reflects Life, God, is spiritual; for Life is Spirit, and that man is the image and likeness of Spirit, the true expression of Life. How can we live this truth, when we seem to be in the midst of so much that is material? Firstly, by seeing clearly what the ideal is; secondly, by cherishing it; and thirdly, by putting it into effect so far as we can at each stage of growth. This can be done at once by everyone without interfering with any normal human activity or duty, but with great benefit in every way.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 548), "Earth has little light or joy for mortals before Life is spiritually learned." This statement, expressing the clear spiritual vision of its author, points to the seeming cause of humanity's difficulties. Underlying all the mistakes, the ills, and the woes of the human family is a wrong sense of life, the belief that life is material. Supporting all the right and worthy achievements of upward-striving men and women is the conviction that Life is Spirit. As you gain this more spiritual sense of existence through Christian Science, you experience a newly found light, a freshly discovered joy, a realization that all human problems can be solved by this means.

You have the right to declare and realize that you, in reality, now live in God, in Spirit, and that you are capable of enjoying the perfect health, happiness, and freedom which belong to you as the child of your Father-Mother God. As you declare these facts understandingly, you will enjoy the fruits in your experience in the measure of the persistence of your declaration and the clearness of your realization. While the material sense of things leads to inevitable disappointment, the spiritual sense will lead to the fulfillment of your highest legitimate hopes.

Jesus' Words Show True Way to Live

In what sense did Jesus present the true way to live? Read his words, as contained in the New Testament, and you will find that they are very simple, yet profounder far than the deptns of human philosophy. Love God and neighbor, forgiving without limit. Judge not unrighteously. Get rid of fear. Be awake to evil in all its phases, and conquer it. Trust God's unerring guidance, utilized through effectual prayer. Heal yourself and others by spiritual means. Obey implicitly all the divine commandments. These simple precepts sum up in a few words much of the Master's essential teaching. Obedience thereto opens the way to harmonious and successful living.

We read in John's Gospel that on one occasion two of John the Baptist's disciples saw Jesus and said to him, "Where dwellest thou?" The Master replied, "Come and see." The narrative continues, "They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day." It was something more than a material dwelling of which Jesus spoke. It was his mental state, his elevated spiritual understanding of Life, that constituted his true dwelling place. It was in that higher sense of Life that these newly found followers abode with him, profiting as far as they were then able from his inspired teaching. In his conversations with his disciples he was continually presenting to them the spiritual idea of Life, shedding a clear light on the teachings of Scripture, and dispelling the mysteries which seemed to enshroud their sense of being.

The Master's invitation, "Come and see," called for action. It was as though he said: Be active in learning the practical truth of being; take the necessary steps in this direction. Use your God-given faculty of spiritual perception so that you may lay hold of the precious facts of being, which are even now within your reach; open your eyes to the beauty of holiness, and the perfection of spiritual being.

Christian Science Repeats Jesus' Works

One day, as Jesus and his disciples were leaving the city of Jericho, a blind man named Bartimaeus sat at the side of the highway begging. He called out, "Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me." His appeal for mercy shows that he sensed his own need. He had doubtless heard of the healing wrought by the Master, and he must have seen, at least to some extent, that underlying that work was a marvelous compassion, a wonderful capacity to forgive wrongs, a boundless love for God and man; and so, conscious of his own great need, he cried out for mercy. Many of those around rebuked him for making this insistent appeal, but Jesus, heeding his request called him and healed him. The healing was instantaneous. "Immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way."

A literal meaning of this passage might indicate that he followed Jesus along the highway. It is not too much to conclude, however, that with this great blessing, the gaining of normal sight, he was awakened to see the way of life which Jesus' teaching opened up to him, and that he followed Jesus in this way.

Christian Science is repeating the works wrought by Jesus and his disciples. To those who have seemed to lose their health, or to have suffered the loss or impairment of some faculty, Christian Science brings a comforting and assuring message. Health, holiness, wholeness is found in God, in Spirit, in divine Life, and these blessings are won and enjoyed by true thinking, by spiritual thinking, by the contemplation of the nature of God and His goodness, by the practical utilization of the divine law. This is not accomplished by a dreamy state of mind. It is the result of an active mental process which invigorates all one's affairs. It brings new freedom, new enthusiasm, new joy. This harmonizing, energizing divine Principle of Christian Science revitalizes every legitimate human activity.

It brings new life where stagnation has seemed to be.

Mrs. Eddy's Teaching Aided Many

Disease is a belief in death; it is a mortal belief. Therefore disease cannot even seem to exist where the true idea of Life holds sway. Jesus proved this, when, exemplifying the Christ, the true idea of Life, he healed all manner of disease.

Christian Science teaches how we may lay hold of the blessings which are truly ours. As people saw the revitalizing nature of Mrs. Eddy's teaching, they began to seek instruction from her. A woman whom I know, having received treatment from a Christian Scientist, and having been helped by reading Science and Health, wanted to learn more about this teaching from the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science herself. She wrote to Mrs. Eddy for this purpose. She told her that she was quite satisfied with her own religion and happy in it; and she went on to say that if it was necessary for her to be "a miserable Christian" in order to be ready to take this instruction, then she was not ready. Mrs. Eddy replied characteristically, "Come and see." This woman accepted Mrs. Eddy's invitation and was taught by her. She came and saw a new life opening up before her.

As in the case of others who were blessed by having class teaching from Mrs. Eddy, this student gained a demonstrable understanding of God and man, a new sense of being as spiritual instead of material, a more abundant sense of life. She was enabled to understand the inspired teaching of Christ Jesus as never before. She saw the erroneous nature of many beliefs which she had accepted as true. With the correction of these mistaken beliefs she became more useful, and better able to help others. This teaching has preserved this woman's health, and enabled her to bring happiness to others.

As Mrs. Eddy proceeded with her work as the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science, her remarkable character and ability were clearly seen by other able people of her day. Occasionally newspapers and magazines requested from her some sentiment on events of current importance. Such articles, as well as voluntary contributions expressing her views, were eagerly welcomed. Thus the Cosmopolitan at one time published an article written by Mrs. Eddy entitled, "Youth and Young Manhood." In presenting the article this magazine said editorially: "Not only Mrs. Eddy's own devoted followers, but the public generally, will be interested in this communication from the extraordinary woman who . . . plays so great a part in the world and leads with such conspicuous success her very great following. . . . Certainly, Christian Scientists, enthusiastic in their belief, are fortunate in being able to point to a Leader far beyond the allotted years of man, . . . guiding with remarkable skill, determination, and energy a very great organization that covers practically the civilized world" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 272, 273).

Benefits of Divine Law Emphasized

In this article Mrs. Eddy emphasizes the benefits of the divine law. She could speak from experience of the life-giving, life-preserving power of spiritual law, and of the health, success, and prosperity resulting from obedience thereto. At the close of this remarkable message (p. 274), Mrs. Eddy wrote these words, which young people today are noting to their advantage: "Dear reader, right thinking, right feeling, and right acting—honesty, purity, unselfishness—in youth tend to success, intellectuality, and happiness in manhood. To begin rightly enables one to end rightly, and thus it is that one achieves the Science of Life, demonstrates health, holiness, and immortality."

Thus to humanity's legitimate desire and effort to act rightly, Christian Science adds the ability to think and feel rightly. True religion is a necessity in order that these good results may be assured. Before we can think correctly, we need to have a right beginning. In Christian Science we begin with God, our First Cause, our divine Principle, the one Mind, the only self-existent Life. This one mind is the source, the creator of all true thoughts. These ideas are perfect, as perfect as their creator. Thus as we begin with a perfect premise, it is possible to reach the correct conclusion on every subject to which we need to give attention. We feel rightly as we gain a demonstrable understanding of divine Love, infinite Soul, and use it practically in our daily lives.

The true way to live which Christian Science, in harmony with the teaching of Jesus, has brought to needy humanity, includes the true way to heal. The facts which have just been presented are basic in this healing work. Even a glimpse of the present perfection of God and the real man at once brings courage and hope to one who seems to be fettered by sickness or sin. In the light of this truth it is seen that disease, suffering, pain, discords of every kind, are no part of God's creation. These errors do not enter into God's perfect and harmonious plan. Oftentimes quickly, sometimes more gradually, these truths clearly seen bring healing even in the most difficult cases.

Christian Science Healing Is Spiritual

The method of healing in Christian Science is not a stereotyped form. It is best practiced with spontaneity, freedom, and joy. Patience, wisdom, and love equip the practitioner with spiritual power and bring to the patient the needed receptivity whereby he quickly awakens to his birthright of health and freedom. The healing work in Christian Science is not adding anything to man. It is revealing man as he is, in reality. A sculptor, producing a work of art, does not add to the block of marble in its crude state. He removes from it that which is nonessential, leaving only the beautiful image he has aimed to reproduce.

One of the most pressing needs of humanity is that of knowing where one should live. There are those who feel that they are not in their right place, that they do not have the proper environment. At the same time they do not know how to correct this wrong condition. Christian Science affords the remedy. If you are in perplexity on this point, you can begin to declare and realize that in reality you live in God. Persevere along this line of thought, attending to each present task to the best of your ability. Then your sincere declaration and realization cannot fail to bring about better living conditions, as outwardly seen. After all is said and done, the quality of our thinking determines our environment and our progress in life. So we do well to begin with our thinking.

In an airplane you may fly above a city. You can observe where its boundaries begin and where they end, if you are sufficiently high and the visibility is good. Beyond the city on all sides you may see wide open spaces, with green fields, running brooks, and pleasant woods. This serves to give freer scope to your thinking. Sometimes you may have found, when living in a large city with its skyscrapers shutting you in, with its many personal, business, and social interests occupying attention, that it seemed to be difficult to see above or beyond them. But as the true idea of Life, the spiritual idea of Life, takes possession of your thinking, it lifts you above this narrow, cramping environment. You breathe more freely mentally, and gain a better view of all things.

Health and Strength Qualities of God

At this time when so much thought is being given to physical health, strength, and beauty, Christian Science has something of immense value to offer to everyone. It is not to give less thought to desirable attainments, but more, better, and higher thought on the right basis. One important step in the right direction is to stop thinking of these qualities as physical, and to gain the true idea. Health and strength are qualities of Mind, qualities of God, and man reflects these divine qualities; and with increasing spirituality it is possible for every individual to express these qualities more abundantly.

Many a languishing business has been revitalized, restored to activity and success, by the correct application of Christian Science. The scientific method which is applicable in healing physical disease is equally effective when used to promote success and harmony in a legitimate business enterprise. The business man who understands Christian Science refuses to let his business die or stagnate. By appropriate affirmations of truth suited to the need he utilizes the life-giving facts of being. When selfishness and the desire for gain give place to a more wholesome desire to give service, the foundation for prosperity is securely laid. When spirituality predominates in the motives animating business enterprise, success is achieved. The life of business is assured as one attends well to the important business of life.

Let Divine Mind Govern Affairs

In these days of intensive specialization, workers need the helpful balance which Christian Science affords. Specialists have been known to refer to themselves facetiously as those who are "learning more and more about less and less." The specialist is wise who, while attending to his useful duties, at the same time acquires a working knowledge of Christian Science. The spiritual facts of being thus gained help him to live more broadly. Thus he continues to learn more and more about more and more—to understand better the infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation.

Some time ago, in the course of my travels, a young man whom I met asked me about my work. When learning of my activities as a Christian Scientist, he indicated that he knew all about Christian Science, saying with assurance, "It's all in your mind." Christian Science does indeed make clear that all discord is mental in its origin, but it does not merely brush it aside by saying that it is just imagination. It is not superficial. It provides a definite means whereby the ills of humanity are overcome by intelligent utilization of the divine law. This involves diligent study and persistent application.

Nothing can be more precious in life than the ability to depend definitely upon the unerring guidance of God. At times you may have considered a definite course of action, but for some reason that you could not understand, you have been prevented from taking that course. Under such circumstances, the Scientist realizes that if this is a right step error cannot hinder him from taking it, and that if it is not a right step Truth will prevent him from taking it. Thus he removes the question from the realm of mortal opinion and human will, and places it where it belongs, in the hands of God. He who is seeking to allow the divine Mind to govern all his affairs is saved from undue anxiety and fear regarding the outcome in any given situation.

God's Guidance Often Revealed

A young Christian Scientist, engaged in what was to him at that time a very important undertaking, found that occasionally some contemplated step was delayed. A more experienced worker voiced the thought that this might not be obstruction, but God's guidance; and so it proved. The step contemplated was not a wise one; it was arrested until the right step was seen. Then events again moved smoothly. In the Bible we read that on one occasion, when Balaam was proceeding on an unwise course, the angel of God opposed him. Failing to see the danger signal, Balaam urged forward the ass on which he rode. The ass turned out of the way, finally rebuking him for the course he was pursuing. Then Balaam's eyes were opened to see his mistake. This illustrates in the symbolic language of the East, how trivial incidents may bring to our attention danger signals designed to arrest us in a course that is wrong, and turn us in the direction that is right.

Christ Jesus over nineteen hundred years ago brought to our attention eternal Truth. He spoke of Truth as "the bread of life," the "living bread which came down from heaven." In noting what he said and did, we are not looking backward, as some people would have us believe, but forward. He was doing his great work not only for that time, but for our time and for all time to come. The facts which he presented were and are eternal, present realities. We have demonstrated as yet only a fraction of them. Spiritual progress will enable us continually to approximate the ideals which he presented and lived.

Many of the very people who say that we should not look backward to the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, and of the prophets and apostles, are using every day of their lives the discoveries of Euclid, who lived three hundred years before Jesus. In studying Euclid in order to apply mathematical truths, are we looking backward? Certainly not. Euclid presented facts which are as true now as they were when he enunciated them. So also, but in a much higher degree, with the truths taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus.

The first forty odd years of the twentieth century have witnessed a remarkable progress in invention. It were well that the remaining fifty or more years of this century be devoted more specifically to the development of Christian character. In this way, these inventions will be used as servants, aiding humanity's welfare, not as masters, threatening humanity's doom. Wise teachers have encouraged those of tender years to learn passages from the book of Proverbs. I know a teacher who did this, selecting a dozen or more simple passages, which his pupils memorized. As time went on, and these young people developed and matured, these truths became as a guiding star in their lives. They protected them in times of trial and temptation. This method is worthy of earnest thought and attention. It has indeed been developed still further in the educational system of Christian Science. As a result of the daily study of our Lesson-Sermons, Bible truths furnish the motive-power of the thoughts and acts of all who study them.

Christian Science Discloses Better Life

True religion vitalizes one's spiritual faculties and energies. It releases his highest capabilities, making possible progressively the grandest achievement.

In the light of Christian Science we see that Life is not a mere dragging out of a material sense of existence, but the consciousness of power, love, and joy—the actual enjoyment of all that is good—here and now. Life is something grand to be enjoyed, not something painful to be endured. To this higher, nobler view of Life Christian Science summons us today. From every department of human affairs comes the imperative call for alert, wide-awake thinking and intelligent action, for the putting aside of outgrown theories and methods, which only cause stagnation, and worse—retrogression. The spiritual ideal presented by Christian Science is the remedy.

It is no crime to enjoy life. It is our God-given privilege to do so. The difficulty has been that too many have believed that they enjoyed what they falsely believed to be life, an erroneous material sense of existence. This false sense of enjoyment leads only to difficulty and disappointment. To enjoy life, God, is not only wise but essential. Man exists to express God. The Bible tells us that God delights in His perfect creation; and so man by reflection delights in his perfect creator, God. This is the golden key to human happiness here now. The individual who is realizing his unity with God knows what true happiness is. No mistakes of others can interfere in the least with one's enjoyment of harmony, because it is born of God and sustained by God.

New Era Opening for Humanity

In the book of Revelation, John presents in symbolic language the fuller appearing of the Christ-idea, the spiritual idea of Life and Love. The Revelator tells of a book sealed with seven seals. The Lamb of God, the spiritual idea of divine Love, alone is able to open this book. He is attended by four beasts and twenty-four elders, which may be interpreted as typifying the overcoming of all materiality with the spiritual sense of being. As the Lamb opens each of four seals one after the other, the four beasts, typifying this conquest of error, say, in turn, "Come and see." With each step in the process of spiritual revelation comes a clearer enjoyment of spiritual vision. Christian Science repeats the invitation so often given throughout the Bible, "Come and see." Come and acquaint yourselves with the practical power of the one divine Mind. See for yourselves how it operates. Let this open your eyes to the grandeur of spiritual being, the perfection of God's creation.

In dealing with this important subject, the true way to live, we have seen that Jesus the Christ has shown us the way. We have noted how Mrs. Eddy, with her spiritual-mindedness, was able to bring back into active use the spiritual element so essential to Christianity. We have considered the application of this power in healing, in bringing harmony to all our activities. We know that all can learn and practice this Science and be blessed by so doing. A new era is opening up before humanity, an era of greater justice, kindlier consideration, wiser living. Christian Science has its important place in this great consummation.

Mrs. Eddy in one of her inspired poems, now used as a hymn, acknowledges the might of divine Love and Life in these words (Poems, p. 7):

"Thou to whose power our hope we give,
Free us from human strife.
Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life;
And life most sweet, as heart to heart
Speaks kindly when we meet and part."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on The Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled, "Abundance, Not Shortage."

Baptists Ask Amplification Of Religious Freedom Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—The Joint Conference of the Northern, Southern and Negro Baptist Conventions released a statement yesterday in behalf of their 10,000,000 American adherents which, while unreservedly indorsing the peace aims of the United Nations, demands a fuller and more substantial definition of freedom of religious worship.

Supporting President Roosevelt's declarations before the 77th Congress on the four freedoms in which he said, "The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world," the Joint Conference declared that if freedom of worship be interpreted to mean that a government has the right to license religious bodies to meet at stated places and hours of worship, but denies to individuals as well as ministers the right outside of the place of worship to persuade others to accept their interpretation of religion, then we hold this to be a violation of religious liberty against which Baptists will protest so long as they are permitted to exist on earth."

The Baptist leaders bespoke a deeper devotion to the Christian way of life and pledged their influence behind "a just and enduring peace without thought of hatred or revenge, but with liberty, mercy, and justice for all people of every race, color and nation."

Roman Catholic Statement

Also, the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the United States issued a "statement on victory and peace" in which they proclaimed the American hierarchy's support of the cause of democracy and opposition to the Axis.

They declared that "this war involves the most important moral issue of today' and that "compromise is impossible." They affirmed that America has no choice but "to wage war in defense of life and right" and looked forward to a postwar world in which "the profit element of industry and commerce must be made subservient to the common good of communities and nations."

The Baptist statement dealing with the immediate issues of the war declared that "this world crisis is threatening the destruction of civil and religious liberty throughout the world and the Baptist leaders solemnly affirmed:

"1. That we look and pray for the coming of the Kingdom of God when the powers, created by the corporate will of man, shall be brought into subjection to Jesus Christ.

"2. That the Christian way of life and the American way of life have many things in common: the dignity of man, religious liberty, reverence for justice under law, the promotion of the public welfare and the determination to establish a just and enduring world peace.

Baptists Seek Ban on War

"3. That we will work and pray for the renewal of a world agreement in which all nations shall renounce war as an instrument for the settling of international disputes.

"4. That in this present world war, accompanied in some countries by moral skepticism and antagonism to belief in God, we affirm our loyalty to our Baptist forefathers who, in colonial times, endured persecution while many of them gave their lives for the establishment of civil and religious liberty. We pledge ourselves, regardless of sacrifice, to give our fullest support to the achievement of civil and religious liberty—everywhere throughout the world. The four freedoms, announced by President Roosevelt as the supreme objectives of the present conflict, we hold to be in harmony with the teachings of the Christian faith.

"5. That we recognize the right of those within our fellowship, whose consciences forbid the participation in war, to adhere to their convictions, and we rejoice that our Government has granted to these conscientious objectors the privilege of serving their country in ways that do not violate these convictions.

"6. That we renew our devotion to the Christian way of life, that we will proclaim the rule of God, the reality and the exceeding sinfulness of sin, the gospel of Jesus Christ as the basis of salvation, holding that the only hope for the establishing of a permanent world community in which peace shall reign inheres in a world fellowship that acknowledges the right of Jesus Christ to be sovereign in the hearts of men and in the governments of earth."

Resolution on Aims

As to the character of the future peace, the following resolution presented by the President of the Northern Baptist convention, Dr. Jos. C. Robbins, was adopted:

"Be It Resolved: That as individuals and as a Christian denomination, we exert our influence for a just and enduring peace without thought of hatred or revenge, but with liberty, mercy, and justice for all people of every race, color, and nation. We confirm what Gov. H. E. Stassen of Minnesota said in his address at Cleveland, Ohio: 'We must establish a peace based upon the fundamental concepts of our religion.' On such a peace foundation, we will build a more Christian postwar world that will recognize the solidarity of humanity and the unity of all people. We reaffirm our historic Baptist emphasis upon the basic worth and inalienable rights of the individual, upon the supremacy of spiritual values, and upon freedom for ourselves and for all men everywhere."

Statement on Victory

The public position of the American hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church is set forth in the following portions of the "statement on Victory and Peace" formulated by its Archbishops and bishops of the United States and released in Washington by the National Catholic Welfare Conference:

"Our conference has been forced into the most devastating war of all time. This war, which is the absorbing interest of all the world, involves unquestionably the most important moral issue of today. Some nations are united in waging war to bring about a slave world—a world that would deprive man of his divinely conferred dignity, reject human freedom and permit no religious liberty. We are associated with other powers in a deadly conflict against these nations to maintain a free world. This conflict of principles makes compromise impossible.

"While this war is the last means to which a nation should resort, circumstances arise when it is impossible to avoid it. At times it is the positive duty of a nation to wage war in the defense of life and right. Our country now finds itself in such circumstances.

Concerned About Peace

"In the discharge of our pastoral responsibility, we are gravely concerned about the world peace of tomorrow.

"Secularism cannot write a real and lasting peace. Its narrow vision does not encompass the whole man, it cannot evaluate the spirituality of the human soul and the supreme good of all mankind.

"Exploitation cannot write a real and lastig peace. Where greedy might and selfish expediency are made the substitutes of justice there can be no securely ordered world.

"Totalitarianism, whether Nazi, Communist or Fascist, cannot write a real and lasting peace. The state that usurps total powers, by that very fact, becomes a despot to its own people and a menace to the family of nations.

"The spirit of Christianity can write a real and lasting peace in justice and charity to all nations, even to those not Christian.

"In the epochal revolution through which the world is passing, it is very necessary for us to realize that every man is our brother in Christ. All should be convinced that every man is endowed with the dignity of human personality, and that he is entitled by the laws of nature to the things necessary to sustain life in a way conformable to human dignity.

Profit Element Subservient

"In the postwar world, the profit element of industry and commerce must be made subservient to the common good of communities and nations if we are to have a lasting peace with justice and a sense of true brotherhood for all our neighbors. The inequalities of nations and of individuals can never give to governments or to the leaders of industry or commerce a right to be unjust. They cannot, if they follow the fixed principles of morality, maintain or encourage conditions under which men cannot live according to standards befitting human personality.

"Unfortunately, in our day we must wage a global war to secure peace. War is abnormal and necessarily brings on abnormal conditions in the life of a nation.

"During the war crisis free men must surrender many of their liberties. We ask our people to be united and prepared to make every sacrifice which our Government deems necessary for a just and enduring peace through the victory of our armed forces. We are confident that they will perform their wartime duties gladly because they know that our country has been the defender, not the destroyer, of liberies and has in the past always re-established the full measure of peacetime freedom, on the conclusion of hostilities."

War Powers for Governors Urged at Midwest Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 — The proposal to give state Governors extraordinary powers comparable to the President's "for the duration" raised more hue and cry than any of the other 14 "war emergency" measures presented to legislators in a Midwest conference held here recently by invitation of the Council of State Governments.

The Council, through its special drafting committee on national defense that began functioning before war was declared, has drawn up 15 war emergency measures, designed to further the states' war efforts—to cut red tape and unify action.

The proposed bills will be presented to the legislatures of 44 states when they convene in 1943, but before that time "previews" are being given of the bills in four regional meetings, of which this Midwest conference was the first. The others will be held in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

The proposed Act which gives extraordinary powers to a Governor is called the Executive Statutory Suspension Act. It provides for the suspension and modification, when a legislature is not in session, of any state statute interfering with the war effort—interstate trucking laws, for instance, or zoning laws that interfere with defense housing. Upon a request from the proper Federal official, accompanied by a statement from the Attorney General of the United States, the Governor could suspend or modify such a law.

But that, said some of the legislators at the Conference, would be interfering with the rights of legislatures. It would give a Governor dictatorship powers, or set up a rule that might not easily be erased after the war. Others favored the bill, with reservations.

Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, replied that although Congress is almost continuously in session now, at the same time the President has been granted extraordinary powers to meet war emergencies. State legislatures meet but once in two years. If war emergencies call for action contrary to a state law, a Governor must call a special session of the legislature before he can act legally to suspend the law, and by that time it may be too late.

It matters not, said Mr. Bane, whether the Governor is given such extraordinary power outright, or given it under supervision of a state defense council, or a legislative committee, but war emergencies require that his hands be somehow untied.

Representatives from Illinois, Michigan, and Colorado, opposed the plan, however. A compromise was recommended by a member of Nebraska's one-house legislature. He proposed that a small group of legislators act as a Governor's cabinet—the group to stay in permanent session.

A Kansas representative pointed out that Kansas has a legislative council which serves as an interim committee between sessions of the legislature. The council meets several times a month, when necessary, to take care of emergencies.

In spite of objections raised at the conference, however, in spite of the tendency to jealously guard legislators' "rights," there was a general recognition that some sort of provision should be made to help the states carry out their war efforts more quickly and easily.

In further explanation, Mr. Bane declared:

"The war powers bill to give emergency powers to state Governors is a bill designed simply and solely to enable the states to cooperate effectively in the successful prosecution of the war. All of us want three things: (1) to maintain intact to every extent possible our democratic processes; (2) to do whatever might be necessary to enable state governments, along with local governments and the national government, to act effectively in the emergency; and (3) to win the war at the earliest possible time."

The other 14 "war emergency" measures proposed by the Council are:

1. State Emergency War Powers Act—an omnibus overall measure covering blockouts, air raid precautions, mobilization for fire defense, military traffic control, and such.
2. Emergency Transportation Act.
3. Revised Explosives Act.
4. Revised State Guard Act.
5. Alien Property Custodian Act.
6. Federal Reserve Loan Limits Act.
7. Capital Reserve Act.
8. Housing Authority Regulation Act.
9. Emergency Aid and Welfare Services Act.
10. Authorization of Funds for Day Care of Children.
11. Regulation and licensing of Child Care Centers.
12. Temporary licensing of out of state doctors and dentists.
13. Repression of Prostitution.
14. Uniform Weights and Measures.

PTA Urges Local Plans for Child Day Care at All Age Levels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The army of young mothers enrolled in the 28,000 local parent teacher associations throughout the United States is being called to give service to other mothers of young children—those who work or will soon be working, in war industries.

While by no means recommending that mothers of tots enter industry, the war emergency committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers which met here recently sent a call to the local associations to "support the development of adequate plans in every community for the establishment of proper facilities for the day care of children of working mothers, such as nursery schools, after-school programs, and counseling service."

Urging the importance of mothers of young children staying at home, if possible, Mrs. William Kletzer, of Portland, Ore., president of the National Congress, nevertheless recognized the fact that many of them are working or will work in factories during the war.

Important Problem

"We consider the working mother situation an exceedingly important problem," Mrs. Kletzer said. "Very few cities have counseling services where working mothers may go to receive guidance to the agencies which provide care for children. This is especially necessary in industrial areas."

So the Congress is urging its member associations to take the lead in these communities in getting civic organizations to join in promoting the establishment of such services. The task is too big, too definitely a community enterprise, for any one organization to undertake alone, the P. T. A. people point out. They do not aim to take over direction of the work, either. They simply want to see the job done, and if no one else has started it, the P. T. A. people will take the initiative, if they follow the advice of their war emergency committee.

As soon as possible, publications will be put out at headquarters giving specific steps which may be taken in setting up these services. Needs of local communities vary widely, and it will not be possible to recommend any single program, it is pointed out. Each local P. T. A. must survey its own community, find out what is needed, learn what government or private assistance is available, and then attempt to unite the various local organization in an effort to supply existing needs for child care.

Urged to Take Courses

One of the steps recommended by Mrs. Kletzer at this time is cooperation with the High School Victory Corps. "We believe high school youth can do a great deal toward helping in the care of children above nursery school age through recreational programs conducted on school grounds," said Mrs. Kletzer.

P. T. A. members themselves are urged to render volunteer service as nursery aids. Training is needed for this work, and they are urged to attend courses and get the necessary education for the job.

At the same time, the war emergency committee of the Congress expressed approval of the War Manpower Commission's policy in regard to working mothers. This policy, as interpreted by the P. T. A. committee, is "founded upon the basic tenet that a mother of young children, in war or peace, should consider it her first responsibility to give those children adequate and suitable care, if possible in their own home." But if mothers do go to work, the P. T. A. group wants to see the small children get the best possible care that can be given them in their mother's absence.

Junior Encyclopedia Reaches Its Silver Anniversary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war year of 1917 saw the publication of the first edition of "The World Book Encyclopedia" in eight volumes, pioneer in its field.

The war year of 1942 sees the publication of the Silver Anniversary edition in 19 volumes after 25 years of service to the young people of America and the parents and teachers who guide their education.

Revised 29 times in its 25 years of publication, "The World Book" this year offers a wealth of new articles and dramatic illustrations which give young readers and their elders background and perspective for the current news of world affairs in daily newspapers and magazines.

With Congress sitting in almost continual session, "How a Bill Becomes Law"—four new pages of pictorial diagrams—helps voters, present and prospective, to follow the procedures through which bills which vitally concern them are passing.

"Bombs in Modern Warfare," also four new pages this year, shows pictorially comparative weights and sizes of bombs and the purposes and effectiveness of various types now in use.

Those Billions Voted

"How Much Is a Billion Dollars?" devotes two pages of pictographs to how far a billion dollars would go if used for various purposes. If, for example, it were used for a four-lane concrete highway, fifty feet wide and 20,000 miles long, such a highway might extend from Nome, Alaska to Santiago, Chile, across the Andes to Buenos Aires, and around the United States. Or placed end to end, as in the diagram shown on this page, one billion dollar bills would extend a distance of 96,670 miles or about four times around the entire world.

Latin America, aircraft, World War II, and the Army and Navy are all completely new or extensively revised articles directly concerned with the present war. Numerous other new or revised articles, however, are concerned with a wide variety of everyday interests in normal life unrelated to the war.

"The Parts of a Flower," a full page pictorial diagram, is one of the 150 illustrations in a spectacular new article on Flowers. Sixteen pages of color plates for this article group flowers according to their habitat. Flowers of lake, stream, and swamp are shown together, for example, as are those of woodland, mountain, and seaside. Every state flower appears in color, as do all the state birds in a similar recent article on birds.

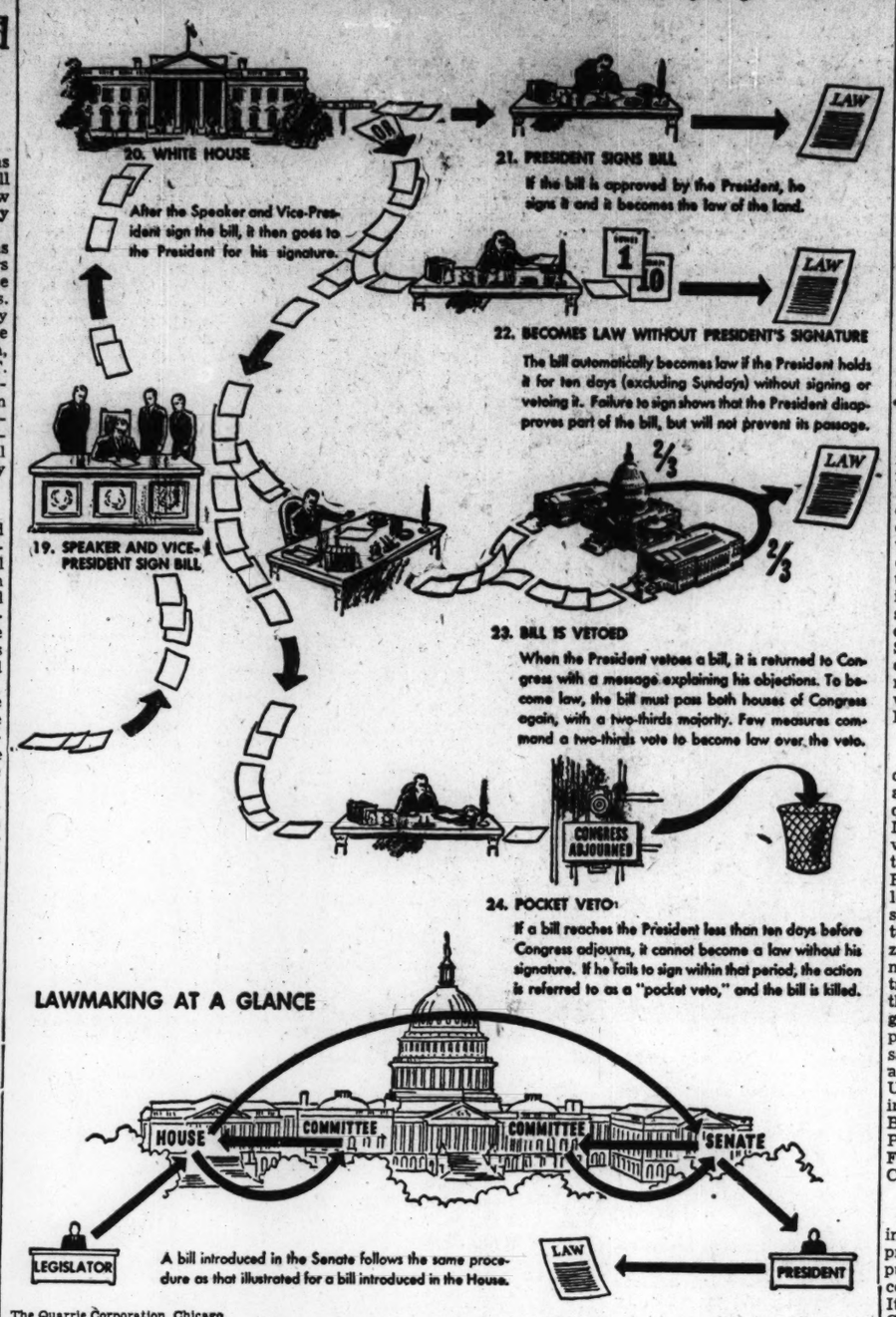
"Polls of Public Opinion," written by William A. Lydgate, editor of the Gallup Poll, gives the history of public opinion polls, points out their purpose and shows how they are conducted. Plastics, by E. F. Lougee, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Plastics Industries Technical Institute, shows in clear and simple illustrations the processes used in the manufacture of plastics and the products created from plastics of different kinds.

Colonial Life

As background for the current concern with American life in all its phases, a new and fully illustrated article on "Colonial Life in America" supplements one on "Pioneer Life" which was new in the 1941 edition. It was written by T. Walter Johnson of the University of Chicago's history department in an article as stirring as it is informative.

Although boys and girls in grades 4-12 have always been the readers for whom "The World Book" was primarily intended, both text and illustrations make the book increasingly useful to users both younger and older.

Research studies made by "The World Book's" editorial advisers are important factors in its development. Since 1936 these studies have covered the courses used in elementary and high school curriculums, the elements making for readability in encyclopedia articles, and factors affecting an encyclopedia's use. The arrangement of "The World Book" which required no index is in line with the findings of the last of these studies which showed the alphabetical arrangement similar to a telephone directory the easiest to use.



The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago

One of four pages in the Silver Anniversary edition of "The World Book Encyclopedia," showing how a bill becomes a law.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Certain Words Seem to Balk at Change

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

14th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. Do roses or lilies grow *most* rapidly?		1. Do roses or lilies grow *more* rapidly?
2. Which of the two books is *most* frequently read?		2. Which of the two books is *more* frequently read?

The correct sentences are at the right.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

As you recall, adverbs are words that describe verbs (as, *nearly* finished: adverb *nearly* describes verb *finished*).

The comparison of adverbs is similar to the comparison of adjectives (that is, the same three degrees are used: positive, comparative, superlative).

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE
soon	sooner
happily	more happily

SUPERLATIVE
soonest
most happily

Notice that adverbs, the same as adjectives, add *er* and *est* to one-syllable words but require the word *more* or *most* for adverbs of more than two syllables.

A few adverbs of two syllables can be compared both ways: the commonly used ones are *often, friendly, kindly.*

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word. The rule for the comparison of adverbs is the same as for adjectives. Rule: When comparing two, use the comparative; when comparing three or more, use the superlative.

1. Which of the two books can be (more, most) quickly read?
2. Of the two anecdotes, which is the (most, more) frequently told?
3. Which of the two methods can be (most, more) easily understood?
4. Of all my trips, this was the (more, most) interesting.
5. Which of the two gardens was the (more, most) carefully planned?

ADJECTIVES THAT CANNOT BE COMPARED

As you have learned, adjectives are words that describe nouns (as *red* book: adjective *red* describes noun *book*).

Many adjectives cannot be regularly compared. Consequently, you would make an inaccurate statement if you attempted to compare an adjective that cannot be compared.

If a ball is *round* (*round*, of course, is an adjective), the ball cannot be "rounder" or "more round." It is already round. But we can say:

1. This ball is *more nearly round* than that one. (Correct.)

If a collection of anything is *complete* (*complete*, of course, is an adjective), the collection cannot be "more complete." It is already complete.

1. This collection is *more complete* than that. (Incorrect.)
2. This collection is *more nearly complete* than that. (Correct.)

Here is a list of adjectives that cannot be compared. The meaning of each adjective will reveal why a comparison is impossible; for example, the meaning of *unique* is the *only one of its kind*:

absolute, complete, correct, faultless, immaculate, level, perfect, round, supreme, square, unanimous, unique.

Rule: Since, for example, "more perfect" or "more square" is incorrect, we say: more nearly perfect, most nearly perfect; more nearly square, most nearly square.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form.

1. Cannot everyone have (most faultless, faultless) manners?
2. That was a (unanimous, most unanimous) decision.
3. Ned said, "This is my (most supreme, supreme) achievement."
4. That was a (most unique, unique) exhibit.
5. Gilbert's model is a (more nearly, more) perfect one than Horatio's.
6. Which of the two oranges is the (rounder, more nearly round)?
7. "Choose always the way that seems the (best, better), however rough it may be."

ADVERBS THAT CANNOT BE COMPARED

Here is a list of adverbs that cannot be compared. Their meaning does not permit a comparison. However, when wishing to use one of these adverbs in a comparison, we can say: more nearly, most nearly.

absolutely, completely, correctly, eternally, faultlessly, immaculately, perfectly, supremely, squarely, unanimously, universally, uniquely.

Exercise 3

Underscore the correct words.

1. This theory is (most universally, universally) believed.
2. The officer was (immaculately, most immaculately) attired.
3. The youth exclaimed, "I am (supremely, most supremely) happy."
4. The house was (uniquely, most uniquely) planned.
5. This model is (more, more nearly) perfectly drawn than that.

CONCLUSION: You have seen that adjectives and adverbs are useful in comparisons; you have also seen that many of them balk at change; that is, refuse to be changed.

In your next lesson you will find an important rule that governs many words.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—more (two); 2—more (two); 3—more (two); 4—most (three or more); 5—more (two).

Exercise 2 (Adjectives that cannot be compared): 1—faultless; 2—unanimous; 3—supreme; 4—unique; 5—more nearly; 6—more nearly round; 7—best (three or more—superlative degree).

Exercise 3 (Adverbs that cannot be compared): 1—universally; 2—immaculately; 3—supremely; 4—uniquely; 5—more nearly.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago

How much is a billion dollars? Do you ever know? Here's how the new edition of "The World Book Encyclopedia" tells you.

Fancies

The yellow leaves floating down from the tree,
Are like golden lights, falling,
Or golden birds, flying,
Or golden ships on a rough, blue sea.

Rollie B.,
Luther Burbank Elementary School

Book Notes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What Books for Children?" a guide for parents to the reading habits of the modern child, by Josette Frank, Doubleday, Doran and Co., Garden City, N. Y., $2.50, is a revised and enlarged edition of a parent favorite. Added are chapters on The Child and Radio, and The Child and Action Comics, both sensible and illuminating. Josette Frank is an editorial associate of the Child Study Association. A very helpful analysis of children's reading needs at various stages of their development is given in the early chapters of this useful volume.

Parents will be interested in the discussion of the values and dangers of fairy tales, in the place of informational books in leisure reading, in the chapter on humor and nonsense; and will find exceedingly helpful the chapters on developing the child's taste, on the widening interests of the adolescent, and on character-building through books. The booklists making up Part II, annotated and classified, were prepared by the Children's Book Committee of the Child Study Association of America, and can easily be supplemented by current bookshop and library lists by way of bringing them up to the Holiday season.

* * *

Does Junior dawdle over his dressing? Does little sister fuss about her food? Do the twins quarrel over their playthings? Does Mary object to soap and water? "The Happy Book," subtitled "The Fun of Doing Things Right," helps to solve these problems in a jolly, humorous, and simple way, through stories, pictures, verses, cartoon strips, puzzles, little games and a dozen other methods that are designed to intrigue the smallsters and smooth the brow of Perplexed Parents. A good index quickly reveals the page that meets the need. A "Message to Parents," by Angelo Patri, and a helpful page on "How to Use This Book," by the author, increase its value. "The Happy Book," by Josephine van Dolzen Pease, with pictures by Esther Friend. Rand McNally and Co., Chicago, $2.

* * *

"Better Speech and Better Reading," by Lucile D. Schoolfield, is a practice book for elementary school pupils needing exercises in speech correction and remedial reading. It is published by the Expression Company, Boston, Mass., at $1.50, specialists in speech materials. The author is of the department of speech correction in the elementary schools of Washington, D. C. The volume contains a great many useful and flexible exercises in enunciation, affording special practice on difficult vowel and consonant sounds. The sentences and poems are chosen to interest children in the first six grades. The word lists are based on the Gates and Thorndike vocabulary lists, and are graded according to difficulty. Preventive as well as remedial work is included.

Students Form Labor Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

To relieve the acute labor shortage Michigan students of the University here and at their own initiative organized the Manpower Mobilization Corps and already are at work. A majority of the men students on campus are registered with their qualifications and free hours on file for service.

The Corps serves as a clearing house for all student war-time labor, and from this source agencies over the state feel free to call for aid. The first real task of the group was to help farmers near Ann Arbor who needed help to harvest their fruit crops and to top the sugar beets.

Full Support

University officials sanction the organization which had its beginnings on The Michigan Daily (college newspaper) editorial pages. The Board of Regents is especially enthusiastic with their commendation.

Reacting to their work with typical collegiate enthusiasm, the men report having a "good time" doing the Corps work. Of particular interest is the speedy way in which the urban students have become acclimated to farming work.

People for whom members of the Corps have worked expressed themselves as well satisfied and appreciative of the student effort. They also had praise for the campus organization.

Wholly by Students

Organized entirely by students and run completely by students the Corps is governed by an eight-man executive board. These eight men have relinquished all other extra-curricular activities which in some cases included responsible positions in campus government.

Women are not included in the organization. Their war activities are being directed through the traditional channels of class projects. The freshmen are doing U. S. O. work; the sophomores are working in the hospitals; and the juniors are carrying on the campus bond drive. All women are encouraged to register with the local C. D. V. O. to be placed in the most vital position according to their abilities.

Education is still the main function of the student population, but cooking, dancing and afternoon date time is gradually being diverted into war projects.

Through the Editor's Window

Communing With the Great

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just a modest little item, tucked way down on the page; but what a depth of rich experience and enjoyment it records, and what a wholesome balance of thinking it indicates! "Librarians estimate that people in Britain are reading twice as much as in pre-war days," it says. "The demand for religious works has grown enormously, and there is a big revival of interest in the nineteenth-century classics." It wouldn't go out of my mind, that item. Ever since noting it I have enjoyed thinking of them, comfortably snuggled into big chairs or other good reading spots in their blacked-out homes—reading worthwhile books.

This is a good winter in which to read or reread some of those great nineteenth-century giants. And this week, being Book Week in America, is as good a time as any in which to start off.

Lately I have been catching up on some of the famous books of an earlier day, and have found reading them a steadying and wholesome experience. There is "Tom Brown's School Days," that somehow I had never read. It is now published in that stiff-paper-covered 25-cent edition you can buy almost anywhere. I tucked a copy into my suitcase not long ago to read on a trip—and wouldn't have missed it for anything. Now I know Dr. Arnold from my own reading, and not just from what other readers of that classic pass along about him. And he is worth adding to one's book-friends.

Another great book I have always intended to read has just been chalked off my list—and how I enjoyed it! I wish I could write the author and tell him so. His "Cloister and the Hearth" has been on high school reading lists ever since I can remember, and many a time have I guided some youngster into hours of absorbed poring over it in order to enrich his background of medieval social history. Thank you, Charles Reade.

* * *

Time was when I always kept a Dickens novel going, but what with the host of modern books and a general shift to reading more biographies, I got out of the way of it. Since reading that item about the British and their return to nineteenth-century novels, I have had a yearning for the mellow observation and compassion and humor of Charles Dickens. So I began "Old Curiosity Shop," and can't remember whether I ever read it before or not. Parts of it are so familiar that I know them by heart. Other parts are so new that I can approach them with the enchanted delight of those who read them in their original publication in serial form. To find myself sitting up to finish a chapter—because I must know what happens next or because the life of the countryside and the collection of odd characters are so fascinating, is indeed a refreshing experience in the midst of war news and wartime activities.

* * *

That Christmas holiday season a year or two ago in which I read, for the first time, Scott's "Rob Roy," still shines in memory. Scott "reads well" on blustery winter evenings. "Pilgrim's Progress" after years of absence was a thought-provoking experience. And I shall never forget that winter, years ago, when I reread in great succession: "David Copperfield," and "Great Expectations," by Dickens, and "Vanity Fair," by Thackeray. It had been years since I had read them, and in the meanwhile I had grown more experienced and more discerning. Recalling how gloriously those great books unfolded in my thinking, page after page, I promise myself another reading of "Henry Esmond" and "The Virginians" before long—maybe this winter; and of my old favorites, "Bleak House" and "A Tale of Two Cities." Then there are happily some Dickens and Thackeray volumes I have never read. A treat in store!

The first winter of World War II, I read Tolstoy's "War and Peace," preceding it by "Anna Karenina." That year I went through some favorite Thomas Hardy novels again, and have a feeling this combination will be repeated before long.

* * *

And so it goes. There is richness and mellowness in companionship with these earlier books that have through sheer worth lasted down into our time. Among many moderns one naturally finds a giant only here and there. The giants of an earlier day are already culled for us. Of course I wouldn't miss the better moderns, especially in the fields of history and biography, for it is among the moderns that one finds great advances in this kind of writing. But it seems good to balance the modern output at frequent intervals with a great volume of an earlier time. In fact, it has proved, in my own case, so good that I do not hesitate to recommend it to others.

A Tuesday Column

War Industries And The Schools

Pittsburgh's war industries are taking not only school instructors, but also high-school students themselves. Never before in the city's school history has there been such a demand for work permits. And in San Diego (Calif.) child labor law violations are rising sharply. Whirring of machine shop lathes is breaking the solemnity of the venerable college preparatory school on Avenue Louis Pasteur in Boston. The famous Public Latin School has installed 16 machine shops, after assuring classic-minded alumni that there will be no interference with the classic curriculum.

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—SUSAN L. BROWN
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In fact, so stimulating is this association that student members often begin to sell their work *before* they finish the course. We do not mean to insinuate that they skyrocket into the "big money," or become prominent overnight. Most beginnings are made with earnings of $25, $50, $100 or more for material that takes little time to write — stories, articles on local happenings, business, fads, travel, sports, homemaking, civilian defense, war activities, etc. — things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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The Home Forum

Abundance, Not Shortage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY MANY COUNTRIES are faced with shortages of food, clothing, and raw materials. In the press, over the radio, and in general conversation people are constantly reminded of the present or expected future shortage of various commodities. Although fear of lack seems widespread, the one who is alert to declare and utilize God's law of abundance, which is forever in operation in man's behalf, will find himself free from this fear and its unpleasant effects.

In the first chapter of Genesis we find that God created man in His image, complete and abundantly supplied with infinite good. There is no record of lack in this account of creation, because man was made in the likeness of God, and that relationship would mean God must first experience lack, something which is unthinkable. In the second chapter of Genesis, however, Adam, or mortal man, lacked many things—companionship, happiness, and so on. All shortages are included in the belief that man and the universe are material. Christian Science shows us that lack must be accepted mentally before it can be evidenced outwardly. We thus need to guard our thinking watchfully against the encroaching belief that we are dependent on matter and can be impoverished or depleted by it, and dwell instead with the spiritual fact that man is forever supported and enriched by God's love.

The qualities which reflect God, such as purity, intelligence, and wisdom, being spiritual, are unlimited. Likewise we can see that supply of all good is primarily mental and ever available. This understanding that God supplies us with all good and perfect ideas will bring into manifestation a sufficiency of whatever we need. The Bible states (Philippians 4:19), **"My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."** We are indeed supplied through the Christ, Truth, not according to our limited sense of what we need, but according to the infinite riches of God's boundless love, so perfectly exemplified by Jesus.

Mary Baker Eddy declares (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 269), **"Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul."** Christian Science meets the human need through correcting and spiritualizing thought, enabling one to see that man in the likeness of God is perfect now and forever, supplied with infinite good. Thus we see that the first step in overcoming a belief of lack or shortage is to correct one's thinking, to exchange the false belief of limitation for the spiritual fact that man is maintained by God. As thought is corrected we find that God's law of abundance, which has always been in operation, is consciously and healingly applied in our experience. The understanding of our oneness with God, divine Mind, will direct us into the right use of human ways and means, will open our eyes to the goodness of God which is at hand, and prove that our true supply is spiritual; that it can neither wear out, deteriorate, nor become unusable with age. The children of Israel were in the wilderness forty years, and it is related that they were fed with manna, and their "raiment waxed not old." They were able to prove that when they were obedient to God, their needs were supplied, and the belief of lack of nourishment was rendered void.

God's care for man is not meager or limited, but infinitely rich and plentiful. Paul tells us that **"the living God . . . giveth us richly all things to enjoy"** (I Timothy 6:17). We have but to claim and utilize this supply of spiritual ideas to find it manifested in our daily life.

If we are not alert to error's suggestions of shortage, we may find ourselves experiencing not only a shortage of material commodities but also a shortage, or limited sense, of health, of business, of ability, or of home. We should refuse to accept the belief that anything good can be limited, for if we accept it in one instance we are liable to it in every instance. Let us rejoice that God's law of abundance forever governs His man; that His universe is infinitely supplied and supported with all that is needed to bless man; and that no suggestion of limitation can overthrow or interrupt God's constant impartation of good to man.

Because lack exists only in a material sense of things the remedy for it is to exchange the false concept of matter as substance for the spiritual fact that God supports His children now and forever through His law of abundance. Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 530): **"In divine Science, man is sustained by God, the divine Principle of being. The earth, at God's command, brings forth food for man's use. Knowing this, Jesus once said, 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink,'—presuming not on the prerogative of his creator, but recognizing God, the Father and Mother of all, as able to feed and clothe man as He doth the lilies."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., of Seattle, Washington, entitled "Christian Science: The Way of Life," will be found on page 10.

Yellow Chrysanthemum

The year departs in radiance; all its gold
Is gathered in this gracious-petaled flower
That waited through bright days, content to hold
Its beauty for earth's dark and lonely hour.

S. B. B.

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"THE SOWER": *A Preliminary Crayon Drawing by Jean-François Millet*

"I AM A PEASANT, A PEASANT," declared Jean-François Millet. "I have never dreamed of pleading a cause of any sort."

He dwelt in the field and forest; he watched the harvester and winnower, the potato digger, the shepherdess and dairy woman. In the posture and gesture of rustic folk there was beauty and grace; upon their features lay a calm resignation. Millet was one of them; he perceived and painted them with devotion and understanding.

Jean-François Millet was unlike the realists of his day, who were outspoken democrats and who deliberately cultivated earthliness. There is a timelessness in his pictures. His farm folk, living close to the earth, have a universal significance, for they express an experience common to rustic folk of any land, in any epoch.

William Morris Hunt was deeply devoted to Millet. "He is the only man who ever expressed things in a Biblical way," wrote the American painter, who spent two years in Barbizon with the French artist. "He knew Shakespeare and Homer by heart. He was like Abraham Lincoln in caring for only a few books. . . . It was splendid to hear him read the Bible." In 1884, Hunt wrote: "Millet would say that any artist could go east and paint a palm-tree, but very few could paint an apple-tree." Here is the keynote to modern subject-matter. The artist finds the essence of beauty in home surroundings. He discovers the Biblical, the epical, the humane, the poetical among his comrades who ply commonplace tasks.

Millet sketched several drawings of "The Sower." The oil painting is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Liking to Live on a Hilltop

MEETING JOHNNY APPLEJOY was equivalent to stepping into the pages of a romantic novel; although, at the time of our first casual encounter, we did not appreciate that fact. We had gone to take part in a co-operative living venture, haunted by the memory of Bronson Alcott; but the idealists in this community were chiefly young people.

Johnny Applejoy was one of these young enthusiasts. The Poet, Peter, and I quickly fell simultaneous victims to his eager charm, boyish courtesy, and keen intellect. Impartially he played with six-year-old Peter, talked poetry with David, and matched hilarious tales with me about the hill-country folk we both knew and appreciated. For we discovered, here in a Massachusetts valley town, a hundred miles away from Litchfield and Berkshire, that our homes were only twenty miles apart.

During that first summer of our friendship, Johnny drove home frequently and sometimes he took us as far as our own hilltop cottage for a week-end. He wanted some time to take us home with him, he said, but at present things were rather upset there—

I was a little apprehensive about Johnny's return to the exuberance of our small community. That shows how little I knew of the Applejoys. For, when Johnny came back, I looked into his face and saw there only a radiant smile, calm peace, the ineradicable mark of love. Johnny Applejoy needed no words of comfort from me; his mother had already given him wisdom and love in abundance, calculated to last through all time.

Eventually Johnny and we left the rarefied atmosphere of idealism, returning to our mutual green hills. David made a first call, alone, upon the Applejoys. The second call we made together. "You will be surprised when you see the Applejoy house," David said to me. "It's beautiful."

But, even with that foreword, I was not prepared for the beauty that we found. High upon a hilltop it stood, against the sky, a stately mansion of old brick with high white columns, graceful chimneys, pale green shutters. Thick shrubberies and hedges and rows of evergreens stood close in rich and natural dignity. An old apple orchard stretched in gnarled homely grandeur away to the south.

No one was at home. I left the rest of my family and walked slowly, alone, around the house. In solitude and silence, I needed to savor it completely. Architectural detail, exquisite though it was, impressed me less than the atmosphere of love which surrounded the walls and windows and broad stone steps. I could feel the four young Applejoys, shouting and running under the trees.

"You never told us that your house was on a hilltop," said David on a subsequent visit, when we did find all the Applejoys at home.

"Didn't I? I told you I *liked* living on a hill," Johnny replied.

"But that doesn't necessarily mean you do live on a hill," objected David, literally.

"In the Applejoy philosophy, it does," quietly remarked our friend.

In the ten years of haphazard existence that seems necessary to a life with poetry, we have lived in many houses, but never have I seen a house so permeated with happiness as Applejoy Hall. Once, when we were house guests (although we never felt like guests, but like a part of the family), Peter and I were alone in the house for a day and night. "You weren't lonely?" asked Mr. Applejoy, when the family returned.

"No, there is no loneliness in this house," I said, "and no fear. There is no emptiness such as big houses sometimes have."

"I know," he sighed contentedly. "My children were never afraid to stay alone here."

The mother's memory is a strong fragrance in the high-ceilinged rooms. Her knitting-bag still hangs upon a doorknob. But she has left no sense of loss, only one of accomplishment and work well done. And that work goes on.

Mr. Applejoy, retired from business, is mother and father, too, to his now grown family. In shorts and sandals, like those of his own sons, he mops the kitchen floor. He does the marketing and cooking, washes out the tea towels, is fussy about scalding the china and silverware. It would be easy to let his daughter be responsible for housewifely duties. But, in taking them to himself, he has kept intact for his children their sense of a complete home and family life.

And this responsibility, natural to him as his own deep voice and athletic figure, apparently is something new. Talking one day with a former friend of the family, I mentioned Mr. Applejoy's warm hospitality, his delicious cooking, how he kept his huge house in order with only the occasional help of a cleaning-woman whom he turned loose to scrub and dust where she pleased.

The former friend of the family was incredulous. "I never in my life," she said, "saw a more helpless man than Mr. Applejoy. His wife waited on him hand and foot."

Then I was incredulous, but not for long. I think I know Mrs. Applejoy now, though I never saw her. I think her husband wasn't helpless. They both knew that she waited on him as a part of her love, and now his ability to care for himself and his sons and daughter and her visiting college friends—well, that's a part of the same love, going on and on into the future.

It's inspiring to find that a thing like that exists outside the pages of a book. But you have only to see the Applejoys to believe in them.

EDRIE MACFARLAND VAN DORE

A Home Going Begging

I STILL CALL my house Kibbe Cook's house, as though it were only lent me. Last summer on the New Beach I got to talking with an old lady, who turned to her husband to say, "Isaiah, here are the folks who live in Kibbe Cook's house!"

The name of the old owner sticks partly because no one but the Cooks ever lived in this house before us, partly in the unconscious recognition that this house and the Cook family spanned an important part of Provincetown history.

Within this Provincetown, which differs from every other town in the world and which has its own individual shape, aspect, essence, is Kibbe Cook's house, which again is different from all other houses in the world.

The first week we were in Provincetown we saw Kibbe Cook's house sitting under its big willow. The shingles were gray. The big square chimney was tumbling down. A board was nailed across the sagging front door. An unkempt path led to this closed door and grass grew high around it. Bricks had fallen from the underpinnings.

It had that untenanted and miserable air of a house whose people had . . . left it abandoned. For this old house was not merely closed. It was a home going begging. The front windows with crooked shutters aswing seemed to peer out into the world, seeking for a family to make it live again. It had been lived in from father to son and had been planned and built by them, and how good were its proportions, how comfortable was its outline. . . . The first time I went through it I knew that this low-lying yellow house was my own house, the place for me to live, forever, as the year before I had known that Provincetown was to be forever my home.

Seen from the street it looks small; in reality it is ample, rambling on room after room. Its wide fireplaces can hold big logs. Its best rooms are wainscoted, and the woodwork has been fitted in with nice workmanship. The rooms have a comfortable dignity for all their low ceilings and their modest size. There are plenty of cupboards and closets. It is so old that the doors are not planed but gouged, with door latches on many of the doors instead of knobs and old HL (Holy Lord) hinges. . . . I judge the house is at least one hundred and fifty years old. Its floor boards are wide. Its cedar shingles are made by hand. Its beams are joisted together. The nails are hand wrought. Among the underpinnings of the house are the masts of vessels. . . .

The earth between house and barn was brought as ballast in the holds of vessels that had belonged to Kibbe Cook and his father. When he was a rich man he had made a fine garden and had grown things under glass. The lot is queer-shaped, narrow in front, house crowding close to its neighbor on the front street, land broadening out like a bottle into an acre lot behind.

It was on this piece of land and in the house with its windows on the sea that we struck deep roots. I have had as valid and important relations with this house as a woman can possibly have with another human being. I have had it lie obedient under my hand, humming along like a fine, well-running machine. I have had it impersonal, when it was run by some person other than myself. It has got away from me like a runaway horse. I have had it jerk and jump, be cross grained, as though it resented the lack of my proper care, and tried to thwart me and to come between me and my work. . . .

Away, I can reconstruct every knothole and I remember the malignity of the former back kitchen which was always a glory hole. Through the many side and back doors of my house has poured a stream of youth, a stream of friends, from the first days until now.—From "Time And The Town," by MARY HEATON VORSE. (New York: The Dial Press.)

The Sound of Morning

The sound of morning
is the first note
of new music stirring.

The sound of morning
is the brown wing
of winter's bird whirring.

The sound of morning
is the new word
no one is speaking.

The sound of morning
is the snow, step
and the new day squeaking.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Measureless Miles Of Grass

THE PRAIRIES are vast stretches of meadow, and at first they were overgrown with wild grass starred with lilies, yellow daisies, purple mint. Harriet Martineau, who visited Chicago in the 1830's, was entranced with the silence of the measureless miles of grass and with the fields of wild lilies which met her eyes as she roamed by the shores of Lake Michigan. . . .

Charles Dickens was in Illinois in 1842. . . . Dickens could not escape looking at the prairies, however much they disappointed him. "Looking towards the setting sun, there lay, stretched out before my view, a vast expanse of level ground; unbroken save by one thin line of trees, which scarcely amounted to a scratch upon that great blank, until it met the glowing sky, wherein it seemed to dip, mingling with its rich colours, and mellowing in its distant blue. There it lay, a tranquil sea or lake without water, if such a simile be admissible, with the day going down upon it: a few birds wheeling here and there, and solitude and silence reigning paramount around. But the grass was not yet high; there were bare black patches on the ground; and the few wild flowers that the eye could see were poor and scanty. Great as the picture was, its very flatness and extent, which left nothing to the imagination, tamed it down and cramped its interest. I felt little of that sense of freedom and exhilaration which a Scottish heath inspires, or even our English downs awaken. It was lonely and wild, but oppressive in its barren monotony. I felt that in traversing the prairies I could never abandon myself to the scene, forgetful of all else; as I should do instinctively were the heather under my feet, or an iron-bound coast beyond"; . . .

Stories of the wonder of the treeless grasslands spread east over the world. Stephen A. Douglas heard of the Illinois country and went west about 1833. Later he said that his mental horizon was widened by the prairies, that his eyes were relieved of the cramp of hills and mountains which they had long encountered in Vermont.—From "The Sangamon," by EDGAR LEE MASTERS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

L'Abondance et non la Disette

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'HEURE ACTUELLE, bien des pays manquent de certaines choses — vivres, vêtements, matières premières. La presse, la radio, les conversations rappellent sans cesse au public que divers produits font défaut et qu'on s'attend à des restrictions encore plus grandes. La crainte de la disette paraît générale; mais s'il déclare et utilise la divine loi de l'abondance, toujours active pour le bien des hommes, le disciple ne souffrira pas de ces craintes et de leurs pénibles effets.

Le premier chapitre de la Genèse nous dit que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image, donc parfait, abondamment pourvu du bien sans limites. Dans ce récit de la création, la pénurie ne joue aucun rôle; comment l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu pourrait-il souffrir du manque à moins que Dieu Luimême n'en souffre, ce qui est inconcevable! Mais au deuxième chapitre de la Genèse, nous voyons qu'Adam, ou l'homme mortel, manque de bien des choses — entraide, bonheur, *et cœtera*. Le manque est toujours dû à la croyance que l'homme et l'univers sont matériels. La Science Chrétienne nous montre qu'avant de s'exprimer d'une manière visible, la disette doit avoir été acceptée mentalement. Aussi faut-il veiller avec soin sur notre penser pour en exclure l'envahissante croyance d'après quoi nous dépendrions de la matière qui pourrait nous appauvrir ou nous dépouiller; il faut nous attacher à ce grand fait spirituel: l'homme est éternellement soutenu, enrichi, par l'amour de Dieu.

La pureté, l'intelligence, la sagesse et les autres qualités qui reflètent Dieu sont spirituelles, donc illimitées. Nous pouvons également voir que l'abondance du bien est avant tout mentale et que nous y avons constamment accès. Si nous comprenons que Dieu nous accorde sans limites les idées bonnes et parfaites, nous aurons amplement ce qui nous est nécessaire. La Bible déclare (Philippiens 4:19): "Mon Dieu pourvoira aussi à tous vos besoins, selon sa richesse et avec gloire, par Jésus-Christ." Certainement le Christ, la Vérité, pourvoit à nos besoins non pas selon notre sens limité, mais selon les richesses infinies de Dieu, Son amour sans bornes, dont l'exemple de Jésus nous révèle la profondeur.

Mary Baker Eddy nous apprend que "la métaphysique résout les choses en pensées, et remplace les objets des sens par les idées de l'Ame" (*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, p. 269). La Science Chrétienne pourvoit à nos besoins en corrigeant et en spiritualisant la pensée; alors nous pouvons voir que l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu est à jamais parfait, en possession du bien infini. Donc pour vaincre la croyance au manque, à la pénurie, il faut avant tout rectifier son propre penser, échanger les fausses croyances limitatives contre cette vérité spirituelle: l'homme est soutenu par Dieu. A mesure que la pensée se corrige, nous constatons que la divine loi d'abondance, qui n'a cessé d'être opérante, peut être sciemment appliquée dans notre carrière, pour notre plus grand bien. La compréhension de notre unicité avec Dieu, le divin Entendement, sera notre guide et nous indiquera ce qu'il faut faire sur le plan humain; elle nous ouvrira les yeux et nous verrons que la bonté de l'Éternel est toujours proche; elle nous prouvera que nos vraies ressources sont spirituelles, qu'elles ne peuvent s'épuiser, se détériorer, devenir avec le temps inutilisables. Les Israélites passèrent quarante ans au désert; la Bible nous dit que la manne fut leur nourriture, et que leurs vêtements ne s'usèrent pas sur eux. Ils purent prouver que s'ils obéissaient à Dieu, il était pourvu à leurs besoins, et la croyance au manque de vivres fut annulée.

Dieu prend soin de l'homme, non pas d'une manière mesquine, limitée, mais avec une abondance infinie. Paul dit que "le Dieu vivant... nous donne toutes choses abondamment pour en jouir" (I Timothée 6:17). Revendiquons ces idées spirituelles, mettons-les à profit, et nous verrons dans notre vie journalière la manifestation des ressources.

Si nous ne sommes pas en garde contre les fausses suggestions de pénurie, il se peut que non seulement les choses matérielles, mais la santé, le travail, les aptitudes, le chez-soi semblent nous faire défaut, parce que nous entretenons à cet égard un sentiment de restriction. Nous devrions refuser de croire que ce qui est bon puisse être limité, car si nous acceptons cette croyance dans un cas, nous nous exposons à en souffrir dans d'autres domaines. Réjouissons-nous de ce que la divine loi d'abondance gouverne à jamais l'homme de Dieu! Son univers est infiniment pourvu de tout ce qui contribue au bonheur de l'homme, et nulle suggestion restrictive ne peut interrompre ou réduire à néant les bienfaisantes dispensations de l'Éternel.

Comme la disette n'existe que dans le sens matériel des choses, le remède consiste à sacrifier le faux concept de la matière en tant que substance, pour adopter ce fait spirituel: maintenant et à jamais, Dieu soutient Ses enfants par Sa loi d'abondance. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 530): "Dans la Science divine, c'est Dieu, le Principe divin de l'être, qui soutient l'homme. La terre, au commandement de Dieu, produit la nourriture nécessaire à l'homme. Sachant cela, Jésus dit un jour: 'Ne soyez point en souci de votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez ou de ce que vous boirez,' — n'empiétant pas sur les prérogatives de son créateur, mais reconnaissant que Dieu, le Père et la Mère de tous, peut nourrir et vêtir l'homme ainsi qu'Il vêt les lis."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Admiral Darlan, Pro-Allied or Pro-Nazi? ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

It looks as though the United States would have to do some more explaining about its French policy. Having just given what many persons believe to be a satisfactory exposition of its dealings with the Pétain-Laval regime in Vichy, Washington is now being questioned on its latest move —that of permitting Admiral Jean Darlan to head up the French civil administration in North Africa.

This development has come as a considerable surprise to most observers here. In fact, it was so unexpected that many believe that there is much more to the situation than has been disclosed so far. While some persons are quick to condemn the use being made of one of the most prominent Vichyites, others contend that the American success in North Africa has been so outstanding as to serve as a warning against condemning Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's collaboration with the admiral before all the facts are known.

At the time this was written, the State Department had steadfastly refused to make any comment on the Eisenhower-Darlan situation, merely referring newsmen to the War Department on the ground that it was "a military affair." The War Department, in turn, has refused comment with the statement that it "cannot discuss military situations."

Although the reasons behind collaboration with Admiral Darlan are not fully known, several arguments for and against are already being advanced in the Capital. Those in favor of the present policy argue that the admiral, by giving the cease-fire order last week, very materially aided the United Nations conquest of North Africa, saved many American lives and prevented the growth of any deep hostility toward the United States on the part of the resisting French soldiers and officers. They also believe that the admiral's influence will help French Gen. Henri Giraud in his aim of recruiting a French army to aid the Allies in that part of the world.

Opponents of the American policy declare, however, that French resistance was already collapsing when the Darlan order was given, that the French soldiery was pro-Allied in any event and that collaboration with Admiral Darlan will be a serious blow not only to the morale of the Fighting French but also to the conquered people in France.

This latter group also points out that the Darlan regime in North Africa is already attracting to itself a number of the most undesirable Frenchmen. London has confirmed that Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Minister of the Interior, and Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Foreign Minister, have arrived in Algiers. Both of these officials are considered here to have been abject in the pro-German leanings.

Meanwhile, Fighting French headquarters in London have disclaimed all part in the North African negotiations. It is apparent that General Eisenhower's decision to treat with Admiral Darlan primarily, rather than with Gen. Charles de Gaulle or with General Giraud, has been a hard mouthful for the Fighting French to swallow.

There is, moreover, evidence that the British Government is far from pleased with the way the political situation has developed in North Africa. On the evening of Nov. 15, Edward R. Murrow, the National Broadcasting Company's representative in London, delivered a scathing condemnation of the Eisenhower policy toward Admiral Darlan. It is thought extremely unlikely that Mr. Murrow would have given such a radiocast if the British Government had been in disagreement.

Despite occasional disagreements with General de Gaulle, London has consistently supported the Fighting French movement as the one most likely to appeal to the largest number of Frenchmen. Under these circumstances, it is understandable that London would not welcome any American move which would weaken support for the de Gaullists among Frenchmen anywhere.

It seems most likely that General Eisenhower, in accepting Admiral Darlan, did not do so from choice or because of any earlier agreement, but rather because he had no choice. There has been no evidence that Admiral Darlan was in Algiers on Nov. 8 because of any agreement with the American invaders. But once there, Admiral Darlan was in an obvious position to bring considerable influence to bear.

Although Americans may not like the fact, most of the French Army officers seem to be personally loyal to Marshal Philippe Pétain, Vichy Chief of State. This being the case, it was apparent that Admiral Darlan, as the marshal's emissary, could greatly aid the American cause by calling off resistance. By the same token, he could complicate the American task by ordering an all-out struggle.

If he had called for the latter, it is quite possible that the Americans would have had to contend with guerrilla opposition and with sabotage for many months to come. It is also questionable whether the United Nations could have made future use of French soldiery.

So far as this correspondent can ascertain, there is no sympathy here or in General Eihenhower's headquarters for Admiral Darlan or for what he stands for. There is, however, a realization that the North African job is a big one and that the United States would be foolish not to use all the advantages open to it.

To Change the Subject:

"Most Enduring Weapons" of a Free World ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

In the midst of busy rounds of benefits for war victims, drives to bring into closer relations the peoples of the United Nations and to capitalize the enthusiasm of local populations for the war effort, the people of the United States are invited to signalize the values of a peaceful pastime—reading. Launched with the slogan "Forward With Books," the twenty-fourth annual observance of Children's Book Week, which began Nov. 15, celebrates one of the most important privileges people of the democracies enjoy—the right to personal growth and free development of one's abilities.

Its designation as Children's Book Week is particularly apt. Amid the demands of adult preoccupations, we often forget that books can be not only an open door to adventure to the child, but also one of our most effective allies in his development.

Children's radio quiz programs have caused many of us to marvel at the breadth of a child's interests and his retentiveness. I was interested some time ago to hear what the director of one of these features said about the way in which they chose children for the quiz program. They were not influenced entirely by the high marks a child received in school, he explained. They inquired about the amount of independent reading a child did and the breadth of his reading interests. A child who received highest marks in school but did little outside reading was often passed over for one whose record in class was less impressive but who read widely and habitually in his leisure time.

Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, tells a story that accentuates the values of reading even more impressively. During two winters in her childhood, she said, her family moved from their home in Superior, Wisconsin, to go to Madison, where her father was a member of the Legislature. Uprooted from school in the middle of the term, she and her sister felt lonely and out of place, and when an opportunity came to prolong an absence, it was eagerly welcomed.

"Within a few blocks of the comfortable boarding house in which we lived was a public library with, even in those days, a pleasant children's room and a children's librarian who knew how to make story hours delightful and to advise youngsters in the choice of books to take home," she explained.

"And so, in my twelfth year, the library, the sitting room of the boarding house, or, in the lovely spring days, the porch with its comfortable chairs, became my school room. There I drank in the novels of Scott and Dickens, the historical plays of Shakespeare, and, from my own little library, a translation of the Iliad, which mother read aloud.

"When in May I returned to my home in Superior, a wise principal promoted me to the next grade, and even the mysteries of fractions and decimals were not so insurmountable that I felt anything but enriched by the substitution, for four or five months, of the library for the public school."

Such practical results remove the stigma of "bookworm" that once labeled the habitual reader. We may, therefore, join enthusiastically the crusade to bring boys and girls and good books together. As our 1942 Children's Book Week contribution, we might, each of us, resolve to explore the realm of junior books and acquaint ourselves with the best that is being published for girls and boys today. Then, to complete the circle, we might inquire into the reading tastes of the young people we know and bring to their notice the books we think they will most enjoy. Doing this, we shall be helping them to cultivate a taste whose influence for good can hardly be measured.

In appraising the value of books in a democracy, we can do no better than quote the eloquent tribute of Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress:

"If the coarse and brutal high-school boys who made the Nazi book-bonfire could understand the power of a free man's books well enough to burn them, we in this country can understand the power of these books well enough to honor them and treat them as the things they are—the strongest and the most enduring weapons in our fight to make the world a world in which the free can live in freedom."

Hero, Hunter, Host of Frontier America

Along Freedom's Trails

Eleventh of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Frankfort, Kentucky

Here in this pleasant, quiet state capital, more distinguished by heroic memories, shady trees and a gently winding river than by the bustle of industry or commerce, is a memorial to Daniel Boone. It was erected with the help of the State Legislature, and has been visited by Americans from all parts of the country as well as by travelers from foreign lands.

Daniel Boone was far more than a hunter, as Washington was far more than a farmer; he was a romantic embodiment of one of the most dearly cherished hopes in the American tradition. He did what every American at some time has dreamed of doing; he dared to seek a way of life that would be above money-making, above crass politics, and would be in close association with men and women far from cities.

It is not absurb to say that in some respects Daniel Boone resembled a much milder woodsman, Henry Thoreau. He was not a philosopher in words, for he could hardly write at all and certainly read very little, but he lived out a philisophy of freedom, calmness and close association with nature. Not, however, as a recluse or escapist. During all his days he tried to help other people find the freedom he was seeking.

He was typical of many of his contemporary Americans in his family origins and in the course of his development. His grandfather, George Boone, was an English Quaker, subjected to many hardships; so he came to Pennsylvania in 1717 where many hard-working abstemious Colonists of similar beliefs were already making rapid progress. George Boone was a skilled weaver, able manager and frugal householder, so it is not surprising that he and his large family prospered on the farm they acquired near the present city of Reading.

When Daniel was 16, his father's family along with uncles, aunts and many cousins, left their farms and looms in Pennsylvania, packed themselves into covered wagons and journeyed southward along the Appalachian valleys clear through the state of Virginia, to the wild and lovely highlands of North Carolina, where they began pioneer life anew.

Why did such solid, orderly settlers, who had much property and excellent prospects in the most rapidly growing Colony of America pull up stakes and lose themselves in the unknown where uncertainties, stark privations and formidable dangers threatened? There were many reasons. First the Boones had been humiliated by their Quaker brethren for marrying into non-Quaker families and perhaps they resented belonging to a community which presumed to exercise such a censure. Also, a whole new world called them to adventures. Besides, they may have grown tired of the constant clack-clack of their looms.

They were grieved, too, by the class differentiations that were beginning to appear between the richer city people who ran the Colony and the poorer backwoodsmen who were treated as inferiors. So the Boones moved into the wild hoping to free themselves from bankers, merchants, politicians, pompous grandees. Daniel, the boy, kept on moving for 70 years.

The North Carolina into which the Boones moved was already partially settled by farmers of humble origins, limited means and strong wills, who were making it one of the most democratic of all the Colonies. The Boones established themselves near the most mountainous and picturesque part. They were close to nature and were not crowded by neighbors.

Agriculture was rather meager, towns were small and rare, mountain ridges loomed along the horizon, superb forests, filled with deep underbrush, rolled as a verdant ocean into the West and in Spring the whole country side was aflame with flowers. That panorama still presents one of the most gorgeous sights in the world. Above all, game abounded. Beauty, grandeur, freedom, mystery called to young Daniel from those majestic ranges.

And what did the youth see in the East. A full 150 years had passed since the first Colonists had settled along the Atlantic seaboard, and a social chasm was already separating some Americans from others. Some Virginia planters were almost as exclusive and pretentious as lords in England. Charleston, in South Carolina, gloried in a neofeudalism that was resplendant, arrogant and aggressive. Solid, earnest, slightly pompous Quakers dominated Philadelphia; powerful landlords were masters of New York. A class of merchants and manufacturers were beginning to exercise control over New England. Slavery, also, was growing rapidly, tending to make the rich richer, the poor poorer, and falsifying every norm of belief or action.

Young Daniel Boone came to feel that instead of becoming a part of that, he preferred to plunge into a new unsettled world where every man might at least imagine himself his own master. He was not a rebel and not a profound thinker, not even a reformer; he simply knew he liked the vast silent West better than anything else. He liked woods, flowers, sweeping vistas, campfires, an improvised hut in a clearing, two or three men about a blazing pile of logs in a snow covered forest.

He liked exploring trails and leading daring new settlers along them. He enjoyed helping gangs of sturdy men cut paths for migrating families through dense underbrush. He worked at that months at a time, opening crude roads scores of miles long. He liked to come upon a camp of other explorers, after traveling for weeks or months alone in deep primeval forests, or to hear footsteps in the woods and then the friendly voices of other frontier men, coming upon his camp. He liked to see new colonies settle in isolated frontier areas, to guide them to the best places, to help build them a stockade, to watch over them as protector and serve them as leader.

Daniel Boone made himself a host of frontier America and rejoiced in welcoming people to its plains and forests, its hidden springs and mighty rivers. Of course, all this brought Daniel Boone into constant danger. The land he was exploring and helping to settle belonged to other men, the Indians. He built cabins and homes and forts in valleys that others claimed and led pioneer men and women over trails that had first served others.

One little group of extraordinarily vigorous men and women, led by a stern audacious Presbyterian and a jovial dashing Huguenot moved over the range to east Tennessee. No mother State cared to protect them. Congress didn't recognize them. Casualties among them during the first years were far greater than among the Pilgrims in New England. But they succeeded in forming a self-governing, orderly society of co-operating neighbors and in time added a very important new state to the Union. That was largely the work of Virginians.

Similar groups of men and women, led by Daniel Boone, pressed still further over ever more formidable ridges, through even denser woods, into still greater isolation and started settlements in Kentucky They were their own surveyors and laid out their own properties. They drew up their own laws and became Legislature, Executive, Judiciary. One law was against swearing and breaking the Sabbath.

The Kentucky settlers wanted to be accepted as the State of Transylvania, a sister of Penn-sylvania; it was to be the "Beyond the Woods State." The Tenneseeans petitioned to have their settlements called the State of Franklin. Benjamin Franklin has had more towns named after him than any other American, but no state. Congress left both those early groups of settlers as orphans. They were just ardent, persistent men and women, who dared to make a little United States of their own, plowing fields, clearing forests, resisting Indians, defying Empires, and ignoring governors along the Atlantic seaboard. Much of America has been settled in that way.

Most noted and most popular among these early settlers was Daniel Boone, though he was by no means the most influential. He was the most loved and admired because he remained with the frontier, following it ever westward, sleeping in the open, eating by campfires, spending much time alone, revelling in vastness. He was captured by Indians more than once and held for months, his sons were killed, he spent more than a year in forest wildernesses at one time without salt or bread.

He seemed to enjoy winter camps as much as those of summer. He seemed to have an infallible sense of orientation and his knowledge of wild animals was amazing. He had no dread of loneliness and appeared indifferent to peril. When danger was imminent, he used to rush hundreds of miles notifying scattered settlers. When battle was joined, he was among the bravest of the brave.

He was distinguished by his calmness. He spread assurance and hope, when isolated communities found themselves beseiged. When disaster came, he was a source of comfort. He was very abstemious in his habits and in spite of all his fighting was singularly free from bitterness. Though frequently deceived he remained strangely naive and trusting through all his days.

He was deeply attached to his large family and it followed him from frontier to frontier. He never acquired wealth, though he enabled many to become rich. He paid his debts largely by the furs he gathered. Indians more than once robbed him of a whole season's catch, but he never grew despondent. He put down claims for considerable land in Kentucky, but when a State government was inaugurated here and land laws imposed, he lost it all. He took a farm in West Virginia and because of faulty title lost it. Eventually he followed the frontier to far off Missouri while it was still under Spanish administration, and secured land there which he also lost. Other people were always too slick for him. In the end grateful Kentucky gave him a generous piece of land with a valid title.

Daniel Boone who was always in the front line of frontiersmen and in the front line of danger, who constantly cleared paths over the range, and led a whole host of stalwart settlers into the West, held no leading place in any government or regular army or among land speculators. He helped common men and women build homes. He led them to where they could turn forests to fields, where they could strew blue grass over the plains.

He rejoiced in nights when all the stars came out, in prairies whose stretches lost themselves in the sky, mountains that billowed as the seas and the glint of broad rivers winding to lake, or gulf or ocean. He liked to see men work in peace, to feel the strength that comes from owning something, and cherish a will that refuses subservience to any other man.

Such was the American dream that Daniel Boone lived out for two thirds of a century in the Wilderness, and such is the dream that succeeding generations built around him.

F. S. A. by Marion Post

Quiet Peace of the Blue Grass State

Where Daniel Boone and his frontiersmen "turned forests into fields, and strewed blue grass over the plains."

Japan Plans Moves to Win Support of Moslem World to Nipponese Program for Control of Asia

Project closely linked to Axis aim to gain control of Eurasian mainland from Atlantic to Pacific.

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether or not Japan succeeds in consolidating its conquests in the Far Pacific and on the Asiatic mainland, there is good reason to believe that it will shortly make a determined effort to win a substantial share of the world's 225,000,000 Mohammedans to its cause.

Gaining the support of the Moslem world has long been a principal objective of Axis policy, although German efforts to woo the Mohammedans both in Africa and in the Middle East have not been conspicuously successful.

Closely allied with the hope of bringing the Mohammedans into their camp is the Axis aim to control the Eurasian mainland from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Russia's Arctic regions to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. This great land mass which Gen. Karl Haushofer, Germany's widely publicized proponent of geopolitics, has called the world island, contains almost as many Mohammedans as other religionists.

These followers of Islam are something more than co-religionists. They have a common way of life and are bound together by a brotherhood which often transcends political boundaries and treaties. Since the abolition of the Caliphate by Turkey in 1924, they have been lacking an ecclesiastical leader.

The Japanese would like to fill this place with a devoted friend of Mohammedan origin, or even with a Japanese of high rank who may have embraced Mohammedanism. At first this idea may seem fantastic, but further examination will show that Japan has already gone a long way in this direction.

[The Chicago Daily News recently declared in a copyrighted dispatchc from "Somewhere in Europe" that the Nazis were planning to restore the Caliphate in the person of King Farouk of Egypt when—and if—General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel takes Cairo. Preparations for the ceremony in Cairo, it was said, are being made with characteristic German thoroughness, the plan being for it to be held in the century-old Alazhar University and in the presence of the Muftis of Jerusalem, Poland, and Serajevo (Yugoslavia).]

In the past, the Japanese and Mohammedans had very little contact and no reason to dislike each other. On the contrary, they possess certain similarities such as absolute devotion to their religious leaders, a fanatical fighting spirit, a disregard of human life and boundless patriotism.

Japan controlled the 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Mohammedans of Manchuria before the outbreak of this war. It has settled many Russian and Tartar Moslems in Harbin. Although Mohammedanism is not one of the authorized religions in Japan, a mosque was opened on Oct. 11, 1933 at Kobe for the few hundred Mohammedans in Japan. The speaker on that occasion was M. Abdul Ariz, a former President of the All-India Moslem League. In flowery language he compared this mosque with the first mosque built by Mohammed himself at Medina in Arabia and he expressed the hope that the Rising Moon and the Rising Sun soon would co-operate in shedding light over the whole world.

Japanese Control Grows

Since the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies and the Malayan Peninsula, the Mohammedan population under nominal Japanese control has risen tremendously.

The monarchies of the Federated Malay States ruled by the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, Johore, and Kedha and the British territory are inhabited by 2,300,000 Malayans who are Mohammedans. Chinese of equal numbers and Indians amounting to 800,000 had been imported chiefly for plantation work and now represent bargaining commodities in the hands of their Japanese masters. They may be trained as "fifth columnists" for India or China or driven out as undesirable competitors of the Moslems.

The population of the Dutch East Indies is around 67,000,000. At this figure only 861,430 have been listed as Christians. More than 58,000,000, on the other hand, are designated as Mohammedans. Among the Mohammedans, several nationalist anti-Dutch conspirators like Hadji A. Salim with Pan-Islamic tendencies had been found before 1942. Little is known about Japanese propaganda among the Moslems since their conquest, but it must be assumed that it has increased to a great extent.

Another Moslem group, about 110,000 Arabians from the Hadramaut Country of Arabia, who have led a rather prosperous existence in the islands, also came under Japanese control. Conceivably they could be trained as the spearhead of an invasion of India, although there is nothing to indicate that such will be the case. Japan can expect but little from the Mohammedan Moro tribes in the Philippines, who fought so valiantly for the United States. Their number, amounting to only 500,000, will remain a problem for the conqueror.

Japanese Encouragement

Long before outbreak of the European war, Japan had encouraged the Mohammedans of Central China and the Malays to oppose their governments, to accept it as the sword of the Islam and to turn to Tokyo as the Mecca of the Far East. In 1938, a United China Mohammedan Association was founded by the Japanese Army Special Services for the purpose of establishing a "fifth column" and stirring up internal dissension in northwestern China.

[The Chinese National Moslem League recently sent a message to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head of the All-India Moslem League, urging Indian Moslems to co-operate with Hindu and othe religious groups in an effort to settle India's problems. Stressing that "unity is the key to success," the message pointed out that Chinese Moslems are co-operating with other groups in the struggle against Japan.]

Japanese relations with the independent Moslem powers, chiefly the signatories of the Saadabad Pact of 1937, Turkey, Persia, Iraq, and Afghanistan, as well as Saudi Arabia and Yemen, remained friendly even after the attack on the democracies.

Japan has found sympathies among the Arabs, who represent another powerful group in the Islamic world. They number 15,000,000 in Arabia proper but have spread all over the southern and eastern part of the Mediterranean Basin and along the African East Coast. The abuse of the Senussi Arabians by Italy has brought the prestige of Mussolini, the self-styled "Protector of Islam," to a low level throughout Arabia. About Japanese abuses, however, little is known and its successes over the white races has increased its reputation in the eyes of more radical Arabian leaders.

Ibn Saud

However, one of the leading personalities in the Mohammedan world is the anti-Axis Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia comprises the Sultanate of Nejd and the Kingdom of Hejaz and its dependence and has a total area of approximately 350,000 square miles. Its population is 5,250,000, which is more than half of the population of all Arabia. Ibn Saud has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy and apparently has not taken in by promises of the Japanese Minister in Cairo, who was sent on a special mission to win him over to the Axis.

But while Japan may have been checked on the Arabian peninsula, its influence in Persia and Afghanistan appears to be growing, although the presence of United Nations troops may offset this to a large extent in the former country.

The most populous Moslem group is living on the Indian subcontinent. Ninety million strong, India's Moslems are settled in the west, northwest and east India. A compact Moslem population is to be found along the Persian and Afghanistan frontier down to the Indus valley. Baluchistan, the Northwest Frontier, the Punjab, Kashmir and Sind also are regions of predominant Moslem character. Along the Northeast Frontier in the corridor of the United Provinces, Moslems are in the minority, although they possess as adherents half the population of India's richest province, Bengal.

A rapprochement between Japan and the Indian Moslems would, of course, be fraught with the most serious consequences for the United Nations. Fortunately, there is no indication that Axis propaganda has made much dangerous headway among the Indian Moslems, although Berlin is employing Subhas Chandra Bose, former Congress Party leader, to spread dissatisfaction among the Indians and Tokyo is making similar use of Rash Behari Bose.

Important Task

The Japanese believe that if they can gain control of the Indian Moslems they will have achieved the most difficult and most important victory in this war. They would then be able to organize the Mohammedans of the adjacent countries from Afghanistan to Iraq for fight against the United Nations. Not even the authority of Ibn Saud would then be sufficient to turn the scales.

There remain two groups of Moslems of importance in this war. One represents the majority of the population of Russian Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea. Although strong in number—these are estimated to be between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 — and of Turcoman origin, they are among the most loyal of Russian citizens.

The other group are the Chinese Mohammedans of northwestern China. They are playing an extremely important role in the fight against the Japanese invader. They control the northwestern provinces and are numerically strong in Sinkiang, Kansu, Shensi, and Yunnan. The main supply route to China from Russia through Sinkiang and Lanchow and the new roads from India run through their territories. Their number amounts to between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 and it is fortunate that they are strong supporters of the Chinese Central Government.

In the past, these frontier tribes have often revolted against the central power and the abuses of Manchu rulers. Today one of the best Chinese generals under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is the Kwansi Mohammedan, Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Army. This great soldier has built his own army, which is considered an excellent one, on general conscription principles. The Japanese have made several attempts to bribe Pai Chung-hsi into deserting the Chinese cause—but with no success.

Wide World

Arabs Serving Britain

Among Moslems in Allied forces

'This Is the Army' at Opera House—'Private Lives' at Majestic

Irving Berlin's Soldier Show Hailed by Capacity Audience

By L. A. Sloper

The Army took over the Boston Opera House last night, not, alas, for the duration, but for two weeks only. Uncle Sam, as the program announced, was presenting the soldier show, "This Is the Army," and it was an all-Army affair, cast, direction, staging, even ticket takers.

The Army show comes to Boston after a sensational success in New York and other cities, a success clearly to be repeated here, by evidence not only of box-office reports, but of the quality of the production. "This Is the Army" does not depend on the patriotism of the people for its popularity, though all Americans undoubtedly are proud that the Army can put on such a good show on the stage as well as in the field. It would be a grand entertainment under any auspices. Last night's capacity audience was enthusiastic, and justly so.

It is Irving Berlin's show, too. The author of "Yip,Yip, Yaphank," in the last war, has given his talent and his time to the writing and supervising of it, and even appears in the cast, supported by a lively group of fellow veterans of 1917-18, to sing his famous "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning." The former show is also recalled by a revival of "Mandy," done by the current soldiers.

The Army is generous in its recognition of the other Services, paying tribute (and how timely it seems this morning) to the Navy by means of a pretended taking over by a force of sailors, and to the Air Force in an effective production number. The Marines have been somehow left out, no doubt by pressure of time and space.

The Army is obviously overflowing with talent. The cast of 300 or so includes professionals and amateurs, all of whom distinguish themselves. Among the professionals are Earl Oxford, Ezra Stone, Philip Truex, Pinkie Mitchell, Ralph Magelssen, Julie Oshins, and James McColl. Among the amateurs and semi-professionals, there are many professional abilities.

The revue does not want for variety. There is a minstrel show, a vaudeville show, a chorus of boys and "girls," a satiric burlesque of the Stage Door Canteen, and several impressive production numbers. In addition to satires on Russian ballet, there is some excellent tapping by several of the boys, and a special number by a Negro group which, as usual, is tops in the field.

There are some good solo voices and some exceptionally fine choral singing, some extraordinary acrobatics, some expert juggling, some amusing magic, and some clever impersonations. And everything goes off with professional speed and sharp timing. Sergeant Rosenstock conducts with full authority.

There is a background of seriousness, too. The opening chorus reminds the audience that the boys are here only for the time being, for the purpose of helping Army relief (which they are doing, Mr. Berlin said Sunday, to the tune of $5,000,000), and that grimmer tasks await them. For a finale, there is a brilliant cross-marching number, with guns and helmets and effective lighting, and a song, "This Time," sung by Corporal Magelssen and chorus, voicing the determination that this time, there'll be no next time.

The high lights are numerous. At the risk of omitting some that ought to be mentioned, here are a few: The chorus of forlorn-looking selectees, quickly transformed into smart-looking soldiers; the comedy of Sergeants Bernie, Oshins, and Stone; the clever impersonations, in "Stage Door Canteen," of Alfred Lunt and Herbert Marshall by Corporal McColl (who wrote the sketch), of Jane Cowl by Sergeant Alan Manson, and of Lynn Fontanne by Corporal Tileston Perry; the singing of Corporal Magelssen and Corporal Robert Shanley . . . With apologies to anyone who has been overlooked.

The show, after two weeks, moves to Chicago, and then to Hollywood to be filmed.

'This Is the Army'

Boston Opera House—Uncle Sam presents Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army," a new soldier show, for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief, lyrics and music by Mr. Berlin, directed by Sgt. Ezra Stone, scenery and costumes by Cpl. John Koenig, dances directed by Sgt. Robert Sidney and Sgt. Nelson Barclift, orchestra under direction of Sgt. Milton Rosenstock, entire production staged under the personal supervision of Mr. Berlin. For two weeks beginning Nov. 16, 1942.

Brush and Ink Studies of the Cast in 'Angel Street' at the Plymouth

Left to right are Daisy Belmore as Elizabeth, Lynn Phillips as Mrs. Manningham, Byron McGrath as Mr. Manningham, Georgette McKee as Nancy, and Ernest Cossart as Mr. Rough. The play by Patrick Hamilton is a melodrama set in the London of the 'eighties.

Ruth Chatterton, Ralph Forbes In Revival of Coward's Comedy

"Private Lives," which came to the Majestic last evening, is representative of Noel Coward in one of his sophisticated moods. When the play was first presented on Broadway early in 1931, Mr. Coward played one of the roles, and Gertrude Lawrence and Laurence Olivier were members of his company. Those were the days in which Mr. Coward limited his number of performances, and at the end of three months Otto Kruger stepped into his role and Madge Kennedy took over Miss Lawrence's part. Now Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes are playing the two leading characters, the same assignments which they filled as guest stars when the play was presented at Brattle Hall in Cambridge las summer.

The play, as may be recalled, is a brittle farce comedy about a worldly couple who had been divorced and each of whom had married again. On their honeymoons they occupy apartments with adjoining balconies and consequently meet once more. In the original version the reunion took place on the French Riviera, and when the divorced couple decided that they loved each other more than they did their new mates, they fled together to Paris. Now the settings have been changed to Florida and Mexico City. But little effort has been made beyond that to bring the play up to date. For, after all, these characters dwell in a sphere of their own that has little to do with the affairs and problems of ordinary mortals.

It is a world arranged by Mr. Coward for his convenience as a playwright. The conversation is a kind of verbal fencing interspersed with bits of the risque and calculated indelicacy. The plot, though it is slender, is carefully balanced, with first one possible line of development in the ascendancy and then another. The divorced husband and wife, it seems, had quarreled incessantly during their marital days. After their unconventional reconciliation they agreed that they would quarrel no more. But soon they are on the verge of new differences. Then they sheer away. Then the squabbles flare up stronger than ever until at the end of the second act the stage is in an uproar with their physical combat. But it is easy to guess that another reconciliation is in the making for Act III.

Miss Chatterton and Mr. Forbes play the two roles with a mingling of comedy and farcical styles. They have the assurance and the ease that come from long familiarity with their roles. The two subordinate parts of the other husband and wife are done by Louise Kanasereff and John Grogan. The only other role, that of a Mexican servant, is filled by Michael Castile. E. F. M.

'Private Lives'

At the Majestic—Revival of the play by Noel Coward, presented by Russell Lewis with settings designed by Harry Bennett. The cast:

Amanda.....Ruth Chatterton
Elyot.....Ralph Forbes
Sibyl.....Louise Kanasereff
Victor.....John Grogan
Jose.....Michael Castille

Behind the Screen in England

By John Beaufort

New York

As a producer-director who has recently finished making a film in England, Herbert Wilcox finds himself unimpressed with the relatively mild restrictions placed by the United States Government upon Hollywood. Five-thousand-dollar ceilings on movie set costs, film conservation, the denial of certain areas to Hollywood's cameras, and the newly imposed salary limits can scarcely be expected to dismay a man who found the sound stages at Denham were threatened by fire from incendiaries which had destroyed the dressing rooms and who had to account for every physical property used in the film, down to the last nail.

Mr. Wilcox has been in this country for some months, chiefly in connection with the American release of his film biography of Amy Johnson, "Wings and the Woman." Telling how he came to make the story, why he went back to England to do it, and his experiences in the process occupied Mr. Wilcox—who is a hospitable Irishman—from mid-morning tea until after luncheon, the other day, at his New York hotel. The refreshments were served by a waiter named Taylor—doubtless the only waiter in New York born at Windsor Castle.

Taylor as one who had seen Queen Victoria, was in a position to pass upon Anna Neagle's performance as the queen-empress in Mr. Wilcox's productions, "Victoria the Great" and "Sixty Glorious Years." According to Miss Neagle, who was present for part of the interview, Taylor approved. Later, there was direct proof of it when Taylor, who accompanied me to the elevator, said: "Give them a good write-up. They're real people."

To go back to "Wings and the Woman," Mr. Wilcox explained that he had always wanted to make a film about Amy Johnson. In August, 1940, having completed "Irene" in Hollywood, he found himself with the opportunity to do what he imagines "every English artist and director in Hollywood would like to do,"—return to England and make a picture. He knew there would be problems and he wanted to meet them. He encountered everything from timber to dress rationing; he found that he had to scrape all his sets after use so they could be re-painted and used again; when actual shooting began, he had spotters on the studio roof who interrupted proceedings, not when the alarm sounded but only when the planes were about to pass directly overhead.

Robert Newton was given leave from his service on a mine sweeper to play the role of Jim Mollison. Edward Chapman was excused from his duties as an RAF intelligence officer long enough to play Amy's father. Mr. Wilcox got his film editor from the tanks and his art director from the navy.

Considering that "Wings and the Woman" was to be a biographical film, Mr. Wilcox realized that he would be likely to encounter story problems. He had determined not to make the picture a "whitewash." He found that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Army's parents, were in complete agreement on this point.

"Don't make her a saint," Mr Johnson said. "Don't be afraid to bring out any faults you may find."

After studying her career carefully, Mr. Wilcox was not able to find any fault in Amy and he told Mr. Johnson so. Mr. Johnson disagreed and pointed out that his daughter had been unpunctual. a serious fault for an aviator.

To illustrate their helpfulness, Mr. Wilcox tells how the Johnsons invited Miss Neagle to visit their house for a short time to learn something of Amy's home life. And they asked her to wear one of Amy's flying outfits in the film.

The producer had made arrangements with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and with Jim Mollison, that in addition to their approval of the script, he would eliminate any scene to which they objected in the completed production and would throw out the picture if they felt it fell short of what it should be. Since the Government had also to give its approval, Mr. Wilcox spent one particularly tense day on which three separate screenings were held: one for the Air Ministry, one for the Johnsons, and one for Jim Mollison.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson sat through it behind locked doors. Afterwards, they asked Mr. Wilcox to take them back to their hotel. On the taxi ride, nothing was said. For 20 minutes, not a word was spoken. They went inside and sat down.

"Of course, you realize this is very close to us," said Mrs. Johnson, at last.

"We haven't been looking at Anna Neagle," Mr. Johnson added. "We've been looking at Amy. And we want to thank you for showing Amy as she really was."

Jim Mollison, who is now ferrying bombers to India, approved also. He approved even though "Wings and the Woman" portrays him as a heavy drinker and a playboy.

Mr. Wilcox and Miss Neagle are returning shortly to England to make a picture with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Canadian Navy, and the National Film Board of Canada.

G. Maillard Kesslere

Lotte Lehmann

To sing in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13

'Firefly' Reservations

Mail orders are now being received for the engagement of "The Firefly," Friml operetta, which will be presented at the Majestic, beginning Monday, Nov. 30.

Ibsen in Charles Street

The Tributary Theater will present Ibsen's "Lady from the Sea" for a single performance at the Peabody Playhouse Friday evening. On Saturday evening, "Much Ado About Nothing," which was presented earlier in the season, will be repeated.

Ten Films to Depict America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The East and West Association has recently released the list of 10 films which it is recommending to Asiatic countries as most nearly representative of life in the United States. As the result of a letter sent to the film reviewers of several hundred United States newspapers by Pearl S. Buck, president of the association, the following group of films received the largest number of mentions:

The "Andy Hardy" series.
"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town"
"Sergeant York"
"Boys' Town"
"One Foot in Heaven"
"Our Town"
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois"
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"
"Blossoms in the Dust"
"Joe Smith, American"

Commenting on the selection, the November issue of the Association's Review in Asia and the Americas says:

"This list . . . grew out of the intent of the East and West Association to serve as a two-way channel of understanding between peoples. . . . In sending the list above to publications, officials, and sources of film distribution in the Asiatic countries, the Association is asking that in return they send their recommendations of films about their own peoples which should be seen here. . . .

"The total number of films named in the poll was 219. But there was no difficulty in compiling the final list of 10. The runners-up were well behind the tenth.

"From the first votes counted there was no doubt that the Andy Hardy series would come out on top, for nearly two thirds of the critics voted for one or another of this series, while some flatly urged that the entire series be recommended. . . .

"The critics were fully in agreement that the general run of motion pictures sadly misrepresents American life and that the effects upon foreign audiences are harmful to our mutual relations. . . . Against this storm of criticism of the average film two bright ideas stand out. One is the list of worthy films which has been selected. The other is the existence of a number of other pictures, which did not get on the list for obvious reasons, but which are encouraging evidences of self-criticism, showing as they do the less creditable side of American life."

By "obvious reasons," the East and West Association apparently means that it has decided to recommend only those films which portray the United States in a favorable light. Perhaps the Association feels that its mission is to correct false impressions among Asiatics by showing American films which do not introduce the social problems which this country is encountering and attempting to solve. Beside the Hardy films—which, after all, are not exhaustively representative of American life—I should like to see placed "The Grapes of Wrath," which is also a family story; "Dead End," which might offer an interesting contrast to "Boys' Town"; "They Won't Forget," which would introduce a less idyllic, more somber picture of a small American community than "Our Town."

As for "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," this film was vigorously protested by many Americans—particularly by Washington newspapermen—as a misrepresentation of United States democratic government at work. Any definition of the phrase, "most nearly representative of life in the United States," is obviously open to debate.

Few serious critics will disagree with the concluding opinion of the Review in Asia and the Americans that:

"Plainly the screen has still before it a great challenge, not only if it is to show to other peoples what Americans really are, but even—what is after all quite as important—if it is to reveal Americans to themselves." J. D. B.

Children's Art Center

At the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, there will be on exhibition through November water colors by Charles Demetropolis. This young Boston painter attended the Massachusetts School of Art.

This is an eventful and compact exhibition. Mr. Demetropolis seems to work untiringly, and he sets for himself problems which are exacting. Boston provides him with many subjects: the streets and byways, the buildings, traffic, crowds, recreation centers. His water color includes a good deal of careful drawing. When Mr. Demetropolis paints a building he gives a total picture of its design, magnitude, texture and age. Architectual Boston is full of variety from the Colonial brick structures to modern masonry. Among buildings painted in these townscapes are Trinity Church, the Old State House, King's Chapel, the New England Mutual Building and The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Sometimes the outlines are sharply defined sometimes they are softened with atmospheric effect. We see Boston in sunshine and rain.

There is a group of water colors of Revere Beach. The summer crowds are depicted on the shore, and bathers are seen in the surf. Some of the views are portrayed at a great distance. The vista is visualized in silvery opalescence.

Mr. Demetropolis shows breadth in handling aquarelle. He is not committed to one way of working, and he seems to try very hard to work in a manner that suits the subject.

Shown simultaneously is a group of sculptures by the Boston sculptor, Bashka Paeff. Three portraits of dogs show Miss Paeff's aptitude for representing pets. D. A.

Polyna Stoska

Soprano to be heard in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22.

For Rice Revival

The cast supporting Paul Muni in the new production of Elmer Rice's "Counsellor-at-Law," which John Golden will open at the Royale Theater, New York, Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, will include Jennie Moscowitz, as the mother, the role which she played in the first production; Joan Wetmore, as the Counsellor's wife, and Olive Deering, as his secretary. Others in this supporting cast include Ann Thomas, Alexander Clark, Joseph Pevney, Clara Langsner, Jack Sheehan, Sam Bonnell, John L. Kearny, Curt Richards, Barrie Wanless, John McQuade, Elizabeth Kelly, Frieda Altman, Frances Tannehill, Philip Gordon, Buddy Buhler, and Leslie Barrett. Elmer Brown, who was stage manager of the first production, will serve in the same capacity again.

AMUSEMENTS

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THE FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
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(BOSTON STAGE)

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A New Comedy
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NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55. TOM'W AND SAT. MATS.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

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Starting Wed.:
THE PIED PIPER — HIGHWAYS BY NIGHT

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin, and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorstep," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert of old vocal and instrumental music by the Trapp Family. 8:30.

Jacob Sleeper Hall—First concert of the series by the Stradivarius String Quartet. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"From Texas to Bataan." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Fenway—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 1:06, 4, 7, 9:50. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts — "Crime and Punishment," Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brother Karamazov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:41, 5:10, 7:44, 10:26. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:08, 6:42, 9:18.

Kenmore—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2:15, 5, 8.

Metropolitan — "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Normandie: "Bashful Bachelor," Lum and Abner. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Racket Busters." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Seelley—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:10, 8:25. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Radio's Famous Jury Trials," "Hitler's Plan to Conquer the World," "Vendetta," "India's New Industrial City, Mysore," "North West Mounted Police's Duties in War Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern, Janet Blair. 12:33, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39, 8:51.

Telepix—"Famous Jury Trials," "Army Air Forces," "Pete Smith," "Napoleon in Russia," Disney Cartoon, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"X Marks the Spot," Neal Hamilton. 9:35 a. m., 12 m., 2:10, 4:40, 7, 9:20. "Half Way to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 10:45 a. m., 1, 3:25, 5:50, 8:10, 10:20.

Tremont—"Swamp Water," Walter Huston, Walter Brennan. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10.

Uptown—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Gable. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:15. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 8:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, B. Crawford. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "Moonlight Masquerade," Eddie Foy, Jr. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5, 8:05.
Coolidge Corner: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "'Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2, 8.
University: "Wake Island." 3, 6:20, 9:30. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant. "Black Dragons," Bela Lugosi. 2, 7.
Strand: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:14, 9:14. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman Square: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowell. 3:21, 9:21. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:47, 7:47.
Uphams Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2:10, 5, 8. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:20.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:11, 8:09. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 7, 9:54.
Park: "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi. 3:15, 9:15. "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell. 2:10, 8:10.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Mokey," D. Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "World at War." 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker. 2:15, 8:35. Submarine Raider," John Howard. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Orpheum: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 3:30, 7, 9:05. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2:15, 8:40.
Strand: "Footlight Serenade," Victor Mature, John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:25, 8:30. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland. 3:05, 7. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 12:55, 4:50, 8:55.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Sweetheart of the Fleet, Jinx Falkenburg. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The World at War." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Atlantic Convoy," B. Bennett, V. Field. 2, 8.
Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.
REVERE—Revere: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Tough As They Come." 2, 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Parachute Nurse," K. Harris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, Sterling Hayden. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 2:06, 7:51. "Holiday Inn" Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Virginia Dale. 3:25, 9:10.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Westerner." "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Priorities on Parade" Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "March of Time—The Fighting French." 2:10, 7:45, daily except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 2:37, 6:17. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 3:27, 6:30, 9:45.

Hanna Kister and Her Husband, Publishers-in-Exile, Typify Spirit of Poland

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little dark-eyed woman with her black hair parted severely in the middle and demurely knotted at the back of her neck smiled at me across a table covered with books and papers. With a yellow shawl about her shoulders what an exquisite study she would make for an appreciative artist; but as a publisher—no, she is not at all what one expects to see, unless perhaps she had something to do with those formerly marvellous Christmas numbers of the Paris L'Illustration.

"Why am I a publisher?" Hanna Kister, co-partner with her husband in the Polish firm of Roj-in-Exile, laughs. "For the best reason in the world—I like publishing." To it she gives her time and thought and energies. It is not only her business; it is also her hobby.

No, she had not been trained for business life but after her marriage she wanted to do something more than direct her home and take part in the usual social life. "Very well," said her husband, "come into the business with me."

Beginning at the bottom, making no pretense of knowing as much as even the humblest employee, she learned, painstakingly mastering details. Before long she was pointing out faults and how to mend them, and then suggesting improvements and presenting plans for executing them.

Call Their Firm Roj

In 1925 the Kisters, together with a well-known Polish writer, Melchior Wankowicz, entered the publishing field on a large scale, calling their firm Roj, which is Polish for beehive or swarm. In the centuries when people read by candlelight, Poland was the greatest producer and exporter of wax in the world. The beehive and the swarm formed part of the decoration on old maps of Poland and became the trademark of one of the famous publishing houses of the 16th century.

The new publishing firm prospered, averaging 160 new titles a year, and covering all fields "but only taking the best in each"; Mme. Kister stresses that point. Also, it made a specialty of producing Polish translations of British and American authors, more than 300 titles from these lands being on its list.

"There should be 70 more," says the little lady with the mobile features and graceful hands. "I was in America early in 1939 and had arranged for the rights and translation of books by John Steinbeck, Willa Cather, Victor Heiser, Rachel Field, and several others."

Alas for these 70 books all printed and ready to be put together, alas for everything in Poland in September, 1939. Mr. Kister was in Paris on business, Mme. Kister and eight-year-old Elizabeth were in Warsaw, and an older daughter, Irene, was studying in Copenhagen. During the siege of Warsaw, Hanna Kister did her part in the defense work, preparing meals for 150 persons in the basement of the firm's building. After the German occupation she opened 200 book stalls, thus providing employment and means of support for hundreds of persons.

Move to Paris

At the end of eight months the impossibility of publishing under German control was evident to everybody. Roj had already lost 30,000 volumes by confiscation. It was certain that many more of the 1,000,000 in the storeroom would suffer the same fate. So with her little daughter Mme. Kister made her way to Copenhagen. From there the mother and two girls finally reached Paris, six weeks after leaving Poland and after having overcome what seemed insuperable difficulties.

Hanna Kister thought all troubles of any consequence were over for her now. The family was reunited; they were in a country that was Poland's ally; her husband had already started publishing in Paris. But her peace and hopes were quickly disturbed. France was collapsing and the Polish Roj would have to seek another home. This time it was America; and Hanna Kister had hardly set foot in New York before she was at work systematically and with determination carrying out her part in the plans she and her husband had made.

Roj-in-Exile has been established. Its first books, published in Polish because they were intended for Polish-reading people, won immediate approval. But this is not the field these two indefatigable workers have mapped out for themselves, which is the publication of books in English by Poles or about Poland. Mme. Kister proudly displays the first book of this kind that is appearing on a forthcoming list, "The Mermaid and the Messerschmitt," the story of the life of one woman and her family under the bombardment of Warsaw and the months following.

"I like this book immensely," says the little publisher, her hand resting almost caressingly on the proof. "Rulka Langer has been able to put on paper what those terrible days and weeks and months meant to individual people. It's all so simple, so genuine, yet so dramatic. I'm glad it's our first book, and glad Mrs. Langer could write in English so that a translation was not required."

Again her hand smoothes the pages of proof. This is not just Rulka Langer's story. It is Hanna Kister's story or something closely akin to it and so it is of tens of thousands of Polish women who lived through those frightful times in the City of Mermaid. And it is still more for Hanna Kister—it is the first venture for her husband and herself in the field of publishing in English.

Other Roj books are soon to follow this. The Kisters have been informed that the 1,000,000 books and some 500 matrices left in their building in Warsaw have been destroyed by the Germans. The results of their years of labor have gone up in flames. But that is all part of the past. Nothing can be done about it, the undismayed publisher across the table tells me. The thing now is to get on with the new task, the interpretation of Poland to America, the acquainting of Americans with Polish life through the printed word.

Suddenly she smiles. "Roj will make good! Look!" and she spreads out a letter received not long ago from her little daughter in boarding school. "We have learned to make a book report," writes Elizabeth, now eleven years old, "and I believe I shall soon be able to help you with your publishing."

Mme. Kister looks at the photograph of her two daughters and nobody needs to be told that she has at least one other interest than publishing.

Photo by Bachrach

Hanna Kister (top) who, with her husband, is beginning life again in America, as co-partner with him in the Polish publishing firm of Roj-in-Exile. Nazi occupation of Poland brought to an end the flourishing work of the original firm in Warsaw. It started again in Paris, but the Nazis were close on its heels, and now it is safely established in New York. The lower picture is a snapshot of the Kister family, taken in 1940 in Lisbon, en route to this country.

Your Fabrics Should Have Something to Say About the Way That New Suit or Dress Is Going to Be Made

The third of a series of "Why Sew?" articles appearing each Tuesday on this page.

By Evelina Jackson-Von Ladau
Director of the Jackson-Von Ladau School of Fashion
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In order to sew, it is necessary to know materials. Take time to study their characteristics, the way they handle, the way they fall, the uses they suggest and their care and upkeep. Good design is the result of a thorough understanding of one's medium, which in this case is fabric.

At present the fabric field is undergoing revolutionary changes and it would be wise for the consumer to gain a correct view of the situation. The government wishes to avoid all waste, hence you may buy with an easy conscience any virgin wool or pure dye silk that is available without interfering with the war effort. When present stocks are exhausted, open your eyes to the possibilities of whatever new fabrics are offered.

Remember that the sincere use of any material is better than the ill-conceived use of a beautiful one. It will be necessary to readjust former habits of thought, and to revaluate our ideas. For example: cotton was considered for many years a fiber suitable only for house dresses, yet when it was re-styled a few years ago, lovely summer things resulted. Nor should it be restricted to hot weather use. Corduroy and velveteen, both cottons, together with the textures and weaves now being experimented on, bid fair to make our ugly duckling an all year 'round swan.

To be sure, you will cherish whatever lovely virgin wool you have, cut it with caution, care for it as you would a damask tablecloth, but at the same time you will no longer disregard re-worked wool or wool with other fiber content. On a purely experimental basis a skirt was made up of shoddy, re-worked wool. It wore for four years, held its shape and did not shrink in cleaning.

Substitutes Not "Inferior"

Unhappily, the consumer often confuses the word "substitute" with "inferior" when many instances can be cited in which the so-called substitute has developed wholly unsuspected advantages.

The basis of all design ideas is the ability to visualize. The ability to see a fabric, not necessarily as it is being used, but as it could be used for your purpose. Thinking in these terms two lovely handloomed cotton tablecloths in pottery tones, from British India, become a draw-string skirt or a blouse cut along peasant lines. Bold striped squares, used for turbans in Martinique, are seen not as turbans, but as gay "at-home-at-work" clothes that will not wear out but become lovelier as time mellows their colors. A chenille bedspread presents a possible wool substitute and becomes a cozy housecoat.

If you like the wrong side of a material better than the right, what is to prevent your using it on the wrong side? It will be the right side then anyway. The thousands of yards of wool fabric intended for fine sedan interiors, which have been in storage since automobile production ceased, have recently been released to clothing manufacturers. It will be interesting to see how these excellent whipcords, broadcloths, gabardines, covert clothes and other heavy pile fabrics are used.

A decorator friend of mine and I like to look at textiles—in dress fabrics she sees slip covers, curtains and bedspreads. In decorator's samples I visualize lovely housecoats, dresses and suits.

Select Material Carefully

The selection of your first material is important and a bit bewildering hence these suggestions will be of help. Choose a firm rather than a porous, crepey or spongy material, one that will not talk back. Choose a small print or dot rather than a large one that requires special planning and placement of motifs. Choose a material with no up and down rather than a corduroy or velveteen which demands that you remember "smooth up, "rough down," and requires special pressing technique. (The seams are opened by pressing with a case knife on the wrong side rather than with an iron. All other pressing is done either with a velvet board or by placing an iron, covered with wet cloth, on its side and holding the material pile-side toward the iron, not so close that it touches but close enough to allow the rising steam to penetrate the pile.) Select a pin stripe but not one so wide that it calls for matching or "kissing" as it is known in the trade. A small check rather than a large plaid for the same reason. Incidentally, there will be a trend toward smaller plaids as they cut to better advantage and help to prevent waste.

Be sure to have all wools sponged, a shrinking process which prevents grief later on. You may have it done at the store where you purchase your material or you can do it yourself. There are two methods: One, open material and cover with a very damp sheet, roll together like a jelly-roll and set aside for ten hours, then hang up to dry. Two, leave material folded lengthwise as it comes from the store. Use a wet press cloth and pound entire length with warm iron, turn it over and do the other side of fold, then hang up to dry. Cottons unless specifically labeled preshrunk should be doused in water, dried and pressed before cutting. This preliminary work may seem annoying when you are eager to get started, but remember that it safeguards your work.

As you progress you will enjoy experimenting with more individualized materials and revel in the problems they present. You will learn to visualize more easily a bolt of cloth scaled down to dress size. You will shirr only materials that are light enough to shirr, you will pleat only fabrics that are firm enough to hold a crease. You will reserve sharp corners for close weaves and rounded corners for those which are loose. You will drape jersey but not seersucker, you will use ample quantities in sheer material but fit a heavy one smoothly. You will be able to control the placement of your plaids because you realize that the seam is subordinate to the shapes the matching plaids make. You will select a style with the fewest pieces so that the pattern will not be too cut up, and reserve the design of many pieces for plain material.

Try to analyze and describe each material in words. It will help you to see their individuality. Visualize the crispness of organdy, the sleekness of satin, the liquid flow of rayon jersey, the rich depth of velvet, the fineness of marquisette or the delicacy of lawn. You fingers will become sensitive to the feel of each one, and will be co-workers with you in guiding and directing your working plan. You will come to love fabric.

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New Significance to Pickles and Preserves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The smartly dressed young woman at the vegetable market was ordering a bushel of winter pears.

"I'm going to make some pear preserves," she told her companion, another fashionable young matron, "I found an old recipe in my mother's cookbook. I've done more canning, preserving, and pickling this year than I ever dreamed of doing in my whole life. When you get started, there's a sort of fascination."

Pear preserves! The words opened a little door in my memory. I saw a cold storeroom with row upon row of canned fruits and jellies. Over in one corner stood a big stone jar. I saw a little girl tiptoe in, carefully lift the lid of the crock and with her finger convey some of the sticky, delicious red juice to her mouth. Then hurriedly she ran out on her way to school. How much more the sweet-sounding words brought back; cold bedrooms, undressing by the base-burner, and warming the pillow at its glowing door. Sunday morning breakfasts, with sausages, hot biscuits, and pear preserves to make one forget the scratchy discomfort of clean woolen underwear!

The man from whom I bought my jelly glasses was sorry, but he had no more Mason jars. Tomorrow he thought they'd be there.

"Never sold so many jars and glasses since I started business," he said, beaming. "You women must be getting ready for a siege."

Pride in Well-Stocked Shelves

I thought of all the canning, preserving, and pickling I had done. What fun it had been and how proud I was of my well-filled shelves. With all the hard work had come a feeling of doing something our mothers and grandmothers had done—but we'd almost forgotten. And how surprised the family had been to taste the surpassing goodness of home-canned fruits and jellies.

There was the wild strawberry jam I'd made back in June. We'd found the berries growing on a sunny slope by a little lake up in the country and had picked all afternoon. What a delectable smell had filled the kitchen while the jam was cooking and how ruby red the fruit glowed in the jars!

Perhaps the very best jam of all had been made from the little wild red plums sent us by an old friend out in Nebraska. They had always been my grandfather's favorite. These plums are not to be found in the market, but whoever has tasted them will always remember them.

How guilty I felt when the children said they'd never tasted peach pickles. But how good they were, they said, as they tried one clove-studded peach after another. Why, when I was a child on grandpa's Kansas farm, no self-respecting housewife ever set her dinner table without edging in a dish of peach pickles or watermelon-rind preserves! Those country dinner tables! How a modern decorator would groan over them. Checked tablecloth, everything heaped on at once, revolving vinegar cruet as a centerpiece, great stacks of homemade bread, platters of ham or fried chicken, mashed potatoes, the gravy-boat, pickle dishes, string beans or peas, and pies for dessert—apple, peach, pumpkin, take your choice.

When a new neighbor moved in, or an old friend needed cheering, mother always selected a delicate pink, rose-geranium jelly to take along on her call. I can well remember how carefully she cut the fragrant leaf from her potted plant in the window. This year, just in memory of those days, I made a few glasses of rose-geranium jelly. I have already given away one glass to a homesick soldier!

Pleasant Memories

One of the high lights of long-ago farm summers was the August day when we went to a neighbor's orchard to help dry peaches. Mrs. Huff had a large peach orchard and when the fruit was ripe she invited her neighbors to help in the drying. Long tables were set out under the trees and here the women worked, cutting and removing pits. The peaches placed in long pans were set out in the hot August sun, where in four or five hours they would be dried. There must have been 20 women or more and a dozen or so children.

We youngsters after filling up on ripe peaches were free to roam the farm, play in the haymow or climb the apple trees. But we always came back to the farmhouse for the bounteous dinner. A little table was set for us on the shady porch and we were served first. Dessert for that day was always peach cobbler with thick country cream.

Yes, it is a good thing so many women have done in this busy season of 1942. Putting up pickles and preserves, making jam and jellies, bringing back the old-fashioned virtues of thrift and hard work. Somehow, homely as the work has been, it's had a deeper significance than just providing food for the winter. It's made us remember American ways, it's made us realize that even peach pickles and pear preserves can do something to the country's morale.

Mrs. Sherwood Anderson Studies Work Problems

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, Secretary of the Industrial Department of the National Y. W. C. A., ran the whole gamut of wartime problems of the working woman, in a five months' tour of the Pacific Coast industrial plants from which she has just returned. Greasy overalls versus glamour, crop cruises, aircraft wives, housing, security clinics, powder rooms in ship plants (face, not gun), stigma occupations — these and many other equally lively subjects constitute the budget of news she brought back.

According to Mrs. Anderson, a revolution of no mean proportions is being brought about by this sudden influx of women workers. Swept into the vortex of streamlined production by the tens of thousands, young, green, innocent country girls from the Dakotas, Montana, Kansas and other states with wide open spaces are pouring into West Coast industries.

Housing is a serious problem. Also, the original thrill of learning to handle machinery, of catching the meaning of the "streamlined shift," is not proving strong enough to give women the stability to carry on their jobs efficiently. "Reconditioning clinics" to help women find themselves and strengthen them for the stress of sudden changes are becoming imperative, Mrs. Anderson finds. She notes that these girls, uprooted from their natural surroundings, "experience a loneliness and lostness by suddenly finding themselves part of this great mass of humanity."

"They feel a sense of mass pressure," she points out, "that is almost overwhelming to them, and seek the shelter of little club groups to sustain their spirits and give them a sense of 'belonging' somewhere." One group of girls prefers to live in a very crowded house which a grocer's wife turned over to them (often they sleep as many as three in a bed) just because she is a motherly kind of person and comes in at night to see how they're getting on, and has established a rule that they must be in by 12. This appears to give them the feeling of being "looked after" that they yearn for in their strange surroundings,

Mrs. Anderson also observes that many of the women who are working in aircraft, shipyard, and camouflage plants experience in the beginning a great exhilaration. They are imbued with this spirit because they have the feeling that they are engaged in important war work. This, however, soon wears off, and the glamour of their new jobs is offset by the strains they entail.

"Tremendous interest must be awakened in new programs which will keep these women workers mentally and physically fit," she says.

Because of the greater prestige, higher wages and excitement attached to work in a defense plant, Mrs. Anderson finds that in the Western communities in which nearly all industrial activity is related to the war effort, there is also special need for bucking up the spirits of the workers who must necessarily continue to do the so-called "stigma" jobs—such as household employment, laundry, waitress, dime store, etc. Many have left such work for better-paying jobs in defense industries, but employment officials and community leaders report that the morale of others in this group is consequently low. Something must be done to encourage workers performing these necessary services and something must be done, Mrs. Anderson stressed, to remove the stigma. To accomplish this, many leaders are working on plans for part-time household workers, and for community meals.

The acute housing problem is harder on women, particularly unattached women workers, than on men, she says, because most landladies much prefer to have men than women roomers. The men don't bother doing their laundry, and are not always wanting to prepare some kind of a meal in the kitchen. The Y. W. C. A.'s are experimenting with systems by which women workers can do their laundry at the Y's.

Labor unions have often used women's clothes as an excuse for keeping women out of war work, Mrs. Anderson found. However, the women declared that the question of greasy overalls did not disturb them in the least. They are quite ready to substitute brawn for glamour. Great eagerness is shown now on the part of employers to make women feel that they can enter industry and not lose their charm as women, and the smudgy defense costume is becoming a badge of honor.

Mrs. Anderson found in connection with racial minority groups, such as Negroes and Mexicans, that employers and workers "seem to have subordinated their prejudices."

Save-Sugar Dessert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is an extra special dainty for those who like cheese and chocolate. Use small cheese crackers, sticks or squares, but be sure they are well-flavored. Gently melt a chocolate candy bar, either milk or plain chocolate, and dip crackers in this, drying them on cold marble slab or plates. Or, pour out a thin layer of the chocolate, place crackers all over this, leaving a little space around each. Then pour chocolate over to cover crackers. When cool, cut into squares between crackers.

Ham... MAPLEINE makes it better!
JUST add 1 teaspoon of Mapleine to the sugar-crumb topping. Mapleine brings out the flavor.

Gravy... MAPLEINE makes it better!
ACCENT the natural meat flavors with a few drops of Mapleine in the gravy. It's easy and delicious.

Sweet Potatoes... MAPLEINE makes them better!
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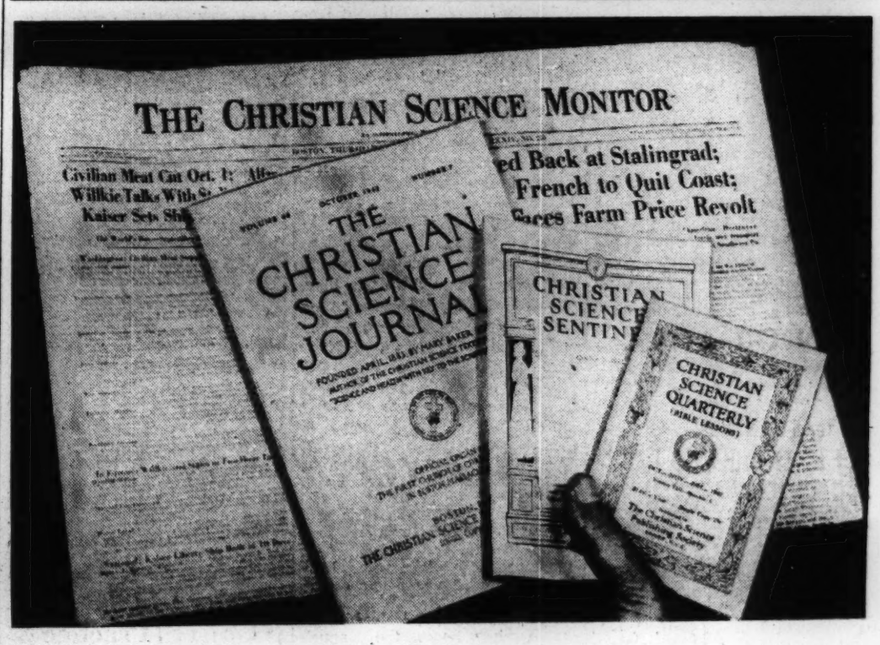

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Boston Bruins Hope to Leave National Hockey League Cellar in Game Tonight

Montreal Canadiens Here In First Visit of Season

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two straight victories behind them, the Boston Bruins had high hopes of running their string to three at the expense of Montreal Canadiens at the Garden tonight and thus climb from the National Hockey League cellar into a tie for third with Montreal and idle Toronto.

Offhand the Bruins' chances appear good for their first victory over the Canadiens since the Krauts left for the Royal Canadian Air Force last Feb. 10. That night here at the Garden the Bruins swept to an 8-1 triumph with the Kitchener Kids collecting three of the goals and splitting eight assists among them. Since that night, however, Bruins have bowed to Canadiens twice, once last March in an overtime affair at the Forum, and once in this season's opener, 3-2, also on Montreal ice.

Short-Handed

Canadiens will be short-handed tonight, having had trouble with Canadian officials at the border. Left behind were big "Butch" Bouchard and Maurice Richard, outstanding rookie, while Terry Reardon was left home under the arrangement which allows him to play only home games. In addition Dick Irvin lost Cliff Goupille to the Army last week.

The men he has left, however, can make plenty of trouble for the Bruins, who likewise will not be able to ice a full team. Probably the most prominent player on the Montreal roster is the former Toronto star, Gordon Drillon, who was sold by the Leafs before the present campaign opened and who now leads the league in scoring with five goals and seven assists. Drillon will team with Buddy O'Connor, the rookie who made good last winter, and Ray Getliffe, the Bruins' alumnus.

Former Bruins

Other former Bruins' players now in Montreal uniform include Charlie Sands, Jack Portland and Dutch Hiller, and Canadiens will also have on hand Toe Blake, Tony Demers, Tony Graboski, Leo Lamoureux, and Goalie Paul Bibeault.

The Bruins will present the same team which defeated Rangers here Saturday night. Manager Art Ross hoped to have newcomer Bill Shill here tonight, but the youngster was injured in Sunday's game in New York and will not be able to dress.

Boston's two victories over the week end were highly pleasing to Manager Ross, who believes that while the team is not likely to burn up the league, at least it will win its share of games. He was especially happy over the Bruins' coming from behind in New York Sunday, after Rangers had led 2-0 at the end of the first period and 3-1 late in the second.

Over the Blue Line

Shill's absence means that Harvey Jackson and Flash Hollett will split the assignment with Don Gallinger and Jack Schmidt, with Hollett also slated to turn handyman at defense to help Dit Clapper, Jack Crawford, and Jake Shewchuck. . . . Tonight's game is the first of three straight at home contests for the Bruins, who face Toronto here Sunday and Chicago here next Tuesday.

⁂

Drillon may be leading the scoring race, but he is getting close competition from Lynn Patrick of the Rangers, who got six points last week to stand second with 11. . . . In third place are Max Bentley of Chicago and Buddy O'Connor of Canadiens with 10 points apiece. . . . Our old friend, Red Hamill of the Hawks, still is the leading goal-getter, with seven, one more than Toronto's brilliant rookie, Gaye Stewart.

⁂

President Frank Calder deserves a plum for his decision in the Stewart-Orlando brush of last week. . . . The two were fined $100 each, with the sum to be given to charity. . . . In addition Stewart can't play in Detroit nor Orlando in Toronto until further notice. . . . In these days of shortened manpower, a decision like that hurts, and players will be less likely to incur such a break for their clubs in the future.

⁂

A victory for the Canadiens tonight would move them into second place behind Detroit, who beat them twice over the week end. . . . Montreal is tied for third now with Toronto. . . . Tonight's game is the only one scheduled for the league. . . . Thursday Detroit is at Chicago and Toronto at New York, Saturday Montreal is at Toronto, while on Sunday all six teams are in action with Toronto here, Montreal at Chicago, and Detroit at New York.

Taking Turn in New Line-Up

Associated Press

Charley Wagner and Warrant Officer Edgar C. Bibeault

Wagner, a Red Sox pitcher and one of Joe Cronin's best last season, is shown as he signed early Monday afternoon as a second-class seaman in the United States Naval Reserve. Recently married, Charley won 14 games for the '42 Red Sox. His home is in Reading, Pa.

Ed Doherty Makes Light Of His Job

"It's not much of a job to play quarterback for Boston College, because pretty nearly every play works . . . The B. C. quarterback really has the best seat in the park, for you just hand the ball to the other boys and watch them run . . . A quarterback likes to see his line of strategy work out by calling build-up plays for the scoring play, but this B. C. team doesn't even wait for the touchdown play—it scores on the build-ups."

⁂

It was Eddie Doherty speaking, the little fellow (175 pounds is little on this team) who calls the signals for the Eagles' starting line-up, and who gives way to Wally Boudreau when the score has zoomed to safe proportions . . . Both Eddie and Wally were guests at the grid writers' luncheon at the Lenox yesterday, where they made as good an impression in their street clothes as they do every Saturday in their football uniforms.

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"I'll never forget the Holly Cross game of last fall," Eddie went on, "when with 90 seconds to play a sub came running in to report to the referee . . . He was so excited that instead of naming the player he was to replace, he yelled 'Naked reverse out,' which was the play he was instructed to tell me to call . . . We ran the play just the same, and it won the game for us."

⁂

Boudreau claimed his team, the Junior Commandos, can give the the regulars a battle in scrimmage . . . "We got tired of being pushed all over the field, and we did something about it," he declared . . . "One day we had two touchdowns scored on us, and we came right back to score two on them, and we kept the pressure on, too," which probably explains why there isn't much of a letdown, if any, when the Eagle second-stringers come into the game.

⁂

John Curley, B. C.'s graduate manager of athletics, maintained he still has heard nothing from any Bowl committee . . . He won't say anything until the contracts are signed, when and if . . . "We still have the B. U. and Holy Cross games to go," he pointed out.

⁂

A first-time visitor was Lieut. Commander R. A. Van Voorhis of the Navy, who had just returned from Guadalcanal . . . Speaking of the wonderful job turned in by our Marines, he said, "Whenever you see a Marine on the street, take off your hat to him and keep it off until he passes" . . . He further declared that "man for man, despite the experience of the Japanese, our men are better soldiers."

⁂

Foxy Flumere of Northeastern was glad his season was over, said that his Huskies played at New Hampshire with the temperature 20 degrees . . . "The water was frozen in the paper cups," he declared, "and the wind was so strong the referee had to keep his foot on the ball between plays" . . . It sounded like a tall story, though, when he said that New Hampshire kicked with the wind once with the booter on his own 40-yard line . . . "The ball went over the end zone into the stands, which were 40 yards behind the end zone."

⁂

Walt Homer of B. U. preferred to review his victory over Quonset Naval last Saturday, rather than preview his meeting with B. C. this Saturday . . . Bill Ohrenberger, coach of the undefeated and untied English High School team and linesman at Yale's game with Princeton last week end, described the Elis as a team which "had confidence and poise, and could make substitutions without weakening its eleven on the field" . . . He paid a tribute to Dick Harlow when he said, in regard to Saturday's Harvard-Yale affair, "Harvard still has Dick Harlow, which Yale has not."

Harvard Scout Floyd Stahl reported on Yale . . . Lew Manly of Tufts said his boys got more out of their season than if they had merely breezed through their schedule . . . Visitors included Tom Hines, director of Physical Education for Brookline schools, who made a report of progress in his town, Walter Downey, State Commissioner of Education, his assistant Pat Sullivan, and Miler Gil Dodds, who said that he has entered in his specialty at the Sugar Bowl meet.

Ringer Tournament Offers Chance for Perfect Round

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most golfers have had their hopes for a round in which they played every shot perfectly with never more than one put to a green. In actual play, the nearest thing to one of these rounds is a "ringer" score, which is the player's best-ball of the season on his home course.

There was a time, years back, when nearly every club around Boston ran a "ringer," and a good percentage of the members took both interest and pride in placing a pencil circle around the figure that represented a new season's low for them on any hole, thereby lopping one more stroke off their best-ball for the season. Gradually the interest in a club "ringer" seems to have dwindled, so that a number of clubs no longer have it on their season's schedule and some mantain it in the face of a membership disinterestedness that is somewhat difficult to understand.

Should Have Appeal

One thought in connection with the "ringer" is that here is a competition that really ought to have a definite appeal to many golfers who cannot compare with the better golfers in the club in ordinary scoring, because they lack accuracy and consistency, and spoil practically every round by piling up the strokes on a few holes. They may, on the other hand, have the distance to get home in two on a par-5 reachable to the club's best player, and occasionally they can match him on pars, birdies, or eagles. It is conceivable that a good hitter who ordinarily can't break 90, might match, or almost match, the best player in the club in the matter of a season's "ringer," and it would seem to me that to do so might give the high-handicap player a real thrill.

When "ringer" tournaments were first introduced to Boston clubs the writer can't say, offhand, but can recount from his own files that C. S. Chase won the "ringer" at the Salem Golf Club in 1908 with a season's best-ball of 28, 27—55. His name isn't familiar to me now, so that he hardly could have been especially prominent in open tournament competition around these parts. The fact that he had a 55 indicates that even in those days, with clubs and the rubber-cored ball still, far from their present development, the best-ball scoring matched up pretty well with the present era.

Cross Won in 1919

Taking a later date, 1919, we find that Charles H. Cross won the "ringer" at The Country Club, also with a 28, 17—55. Plenty of the present-day golfers remember Mr. Cross, a comparatively recent President of the Massachusetts Golf Association. They will not remember him as a tournament golfer, for he never was. But his 55 gross for a "ringer" at Clyde Park is not far from the lowest recorded there over the years and his "ringer" net was a 47.

What brought all this on about the "ringer" was that the writer happened to notice this season's "ringer" card at Brae Burn, one of the earliest of local clubs to inaugurate such an event. Even at Brae Burn interest has dwindled, for the number of members who enrolled were few compared with earlier years. There happens to be a three-handed race between A. W. Elliott, Jr., W. O. Blaney, and Frank Turner, in which Elliott has the edge now by one stroke at 55.

Two at 56

Bill Blaney, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and this year's champion at Brae Burn has 56, as has Frank Turner, who was helped by an ace at the sixth hole. Blaney, if keen about the "ringer," still has chances of bettering his in-nine, for he still has a 4 as best at the 11th and 3 at the 17th. Turner has the best out-nine 26, but three or four chances of bettering his in-nine.

The interesting thing about Blaney is that he tied at 55 with Milan Heath and Joe Galvin, Jr., for the best "ringer" in 1939; tied at 53 with A. W. Elliott and F. J. Warren in 1940; tied at 54 last year with Messrs. Elliott, Warren, and Turner. Incidentally, if Blaney has any aspirations of setting a new mark on the number of winning club championships at Brae Burn, he has to go some, for I just ran across a story telling how Ray Gorton won the Brae Burn title for the seventh time in 1929. How many times since, I don't know.

This year's Brae Burn leading "ringers" to date:

Out										
Elliott	3	3	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	—28
Blaney	3	3	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	—27
Turner	3	3	3	4	4	1	3	2	3	—26
In										
Elliott	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	—27—55
Blaney	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	—29—56
Turner	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	—30—56

Must Forget Profit Says Reds' Owner

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17 (AP) — Baseball can carry on in 1943, but, said President Powel Crosley, Jr., of Cincinnati's Reds, the older men available will require sterner conditioning. The game itself must be secondary to the war effort "and we must forget profits for the duration."

Crosley's views were expressed at an annual meeting of stockholders. He reported the 1940 world champions had incurred net loss of $451.33 during the 1942 season in which attendance was 427,301 at home and 522,219 on the road.

1943 Improvement

"Improvement in the attractiveness" of the 1943 team can be accomplished without any wholesale changes in personnel, said Crosley.

"We have reached a point where we cannot now be satisfied with fourth place performance. With a few changes in the mental attitude of the players who still have much baseball ability and with greater emphasis on early physical conditioning of the team, I believe we can improve the attractiveness of the Reds."

Anticipating "older men on our squad next spring," Crosley said he had instructed General Manager Warren Giles and team Manager Bill McKechnie "to emphasize the physical conditioning in spring training" to insure its best possible condition when the season gets under way.

A Necessity

Recalling President Roosevelt's own evaluation of the game as a wartime recreational necessity, Crosley said the sport occupied a place similar to non-combat service units "such as regimental bands."

"Baseball can and will put its shoulder to the wheel, co-operate cheerfully in all restrictions imposed, and, in my opinion, continue to offer . . . in 1943 the recreation and healthful outlet for emotion needed (now) more than ever before," he declared.

Drafting of 18-and-19-year-olds is certain to affect minor leagues seriously, Crosley said, and for that reason "we must bide our time and await developments" before planning operation of the Reds' farm units.

Farm System Graduates Grid Stars at Massillon

MASSILLON, Ohio (AP)—One last, mighty cheer echoed across Massillon Stadium, and nearly 20,000 jubilant fans started heading down the hills of this steel-making city.

Massillon High School's Tigers had just won their 50th consecutive football game! "There's no secret to it," said Coach Elwood Kammer. "Just hard work."

But there is a real system behind this team that has lost only one game since the start of its 1935 season. That system starts training the boys in the seventh grade, so that the high school regulars have five or six years of co-ordinated experience behind them. The coaches at Massillon's three junior high schools work hand in hand with the senior high boss.

Must Be Recommended

"We want those junior high fellows to win, but we want them first of all to teach the boys the fundamentals of blocking and tackling," Kammer explains. "We don't take a boy on our squad unless the junior high coaches recommend him."

That system, along with thorough scouting and the fact that Massillon would rather see football than eat pumpkin pie, helps explain the remarkable string of victories—and why the Massillon Tigers are the biggest gate attraction in Ohio, outside Ohio State University, outdrawing many of the nation's leading college teams.

"These really are ordinary players but they like to play," says Kammer, running his appraising eyes over the squad. "We try to get the work out of them without making it drudgery. We pick the better type of kid—a real guy who has self-respect but isn't cocky."

Following Paul Brown

Kammer is carrying on in the footsteps of Paul Brown, now coach at Ohio State. Brown coached the Tigers from 1932 to 1940, turning out such players as Ed Molinski, the Tennessee All-American.

Brown's personality and his Massillon record of 80 victories, two ties and eight defeats were among the factors which led Ohio State, fourth largest school in the U. S., to shatter precedent in hiring a high school coach.

Both Kammer and Brown played on Massillon High School teams—Kammer was co-captain in 1925 and later came up through the junior high school "farms." In the two years he coached at Lorin Andrews junior high, his teams lost only one game.

"We aren't thinking in terms of 50 games without defeat," he asserts. "After all, most of these kids have contributed to only a few of those victories. And we seriously believe that any team can beat us unless we take the game seriously. A little mud, or loose ball handling, and anything can happen.

No Contact Work

"We run the boys a lot. We have no contact all week—all they get is the charging machine. None of the first team has had any scrimmage since spring.

"Four of our boys were hurt last spring, and they're just getting over it. We put our first 10 kickoffs out of bounds this year. They never run 'em back on you when you do that, and we're trying not to get these boys hurt any more. Just now we're practicing kicking 10 minutes a night so that maybe, before the year ends, we can make the kickoffs count.

"We do know every move our opponents are going to make. We try to have a scout for every man on the opposing teams. This year we haven't been able to do that, but it still takes us two to five hours to write a scouting report.

"The average age of the regulars is 17 and they'll weigh an average of 166. They are ordinary students—practically all of them get 'C' grades. But befort spring practice they get an intelligence test that shows whether they have mechanical ability, and the ability to learn."

Absolutely No Pressure

To that L. J. Smith, superintendent of Schools, adds:

"There's absolutely no pressure put on teachers to give passing grades to football players. Paul Brown set the pace on that—Brownie didn't want boys unless they could think. In 1940 and '41 the scholastic average of the football players was higher than that of the other pupils.

"Maybe there was some proselyting here years ago, but there isn't now. Boys who move to Massillon generally can't make the team, because they haven't been through our junior high school system.

"We can't afford to be caught on eligibility."

Massillon can't afford it because football meets interest and principal obligations on the floodlighted stadium built in 1939 with PWA aid, and supports dozens of school activities that run up deficits. Back in 1929 football income here was $3,338. Since 1938 it has run from $50,000 to $70,000 a year.

Busy Parking Lot

The population is only 30,000 and the school has 1,500 pupils. In a crowd of 18,500, Smith estimates, around 10,000 drive in from out of town.

'We use 75 people in our parking lots," Smith says. "That's part of our success. There are sometimes 5,000 cars, and we don't want any tires stolen."

The team attracts as many as 175,000 persons to 10 games a year—it would draw more if schools it visits had larger stadiums. Massillon plays no small-town pushovers, though—it meets some of the best teams in Ohio and other states. In addition to outstanding football, the crowd sees an extraordinary school band, versed in intricate patriotic maneuvers, that stirs the crowds at intermissions.

"I think the spirit radiating from the team and band has without question raised the scholastic standing of our high school," the school superintendent says.

Recently a student's organization began selling war stamps, in $1 packets, at Massillon's home games. Only girls with brothers or fathers in the armed services were eligible as salesman, and that made one girl hesitant in applying.

"I haven't anyone in the service now," she said. "I did have a brother, but he was killed. Would I be eligible to sell?"

Mr. Smith dispelled her doubts and told the crowd about her, at a game. That night the crowd bought $7,000 worth of stamps.

Sports Around the Hub

Pesky Begins at Amherst

Johnny Pesky visited Boston yesterday long enough to remind his Red Sox friends that this is the day he starts his naval aviation training at Amherst College. The young shortstop, as hard a worker off the diamond as on it, should make Uncle Sam a first class pilot.

Although nothing has been heard from Ted Williams, it is assumed that he also begins his flight cramming today at Amherst. While the 1942 ball season was in progress Ted told the writer that he might hire a tutor before plunging into the naval preflight work. He probably ran across this idea after sampling a few evening classes through August and September. The books, apparently, were somewhat more complicated than he had imagined they would be.

Just when Charley Wagner will go in and where he will be stationed remains a mystery at this hour. But like a majority of the big leaguers who have gone into the service, he chose the Navy.

⁂

Despite a convincing triumph over a big Fordham eleven last Saturday, the B. C. Eagles remain no better than third on the Associated Press weekly football poll, which prompts local enthusiasts to ask: "What does a team have to do to lead the nation?" The Eagles did, however, poll 37 first-place votes to only 13 for second-place Georgia Tech, revealing at least some improvement in the position of Denny Myers' outfit.

⁂

Briefs . . . Wayland Vaughan is back coaching the B. U. hockey varsity, which works out weekday mornings at the Arena . . . Northeastern's hockey six has lost Gabe Connors, veteran center, for about two months. He was injured in the football game with New Hampshire . . . The first local collegian to finish in the I. C. 4-A. cross-country run at New York was Harold Knapp, Jr., of M. I. T. He came in 32nd . . . The National open cup competition draw is scheduled for tomorrow night in New York, and as far as is known no local soccer teams will be represented. The Celts and St. Michaels are considering entrance in the National Amateur cup series.

⁂

Denny Myers, the B. C. mentor, attended the football writers' luncheon in New York yesterday. He ranked the best mechanical Eagles as follows: Don Currivan, Mike Holovak, Fred Naumetz, and Rocco Canale . . . The Pleasant Park Yacht Club holds its annual Turkey Party this Saturday at 7:30 in the evening . . . This is the day Leo Durocher is scheduled to confer with Branch Rickey at Ebbets Field, with Leo either continuing as Dodger manager or getting out to make room for somebody else . . . What will happen if Georgia and Georgia Tech tie when they meet a week from Saturday?

Young With Navy

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Ralph S. (Pep) Young, former second baseman for the Detroit Tigers and Philadelphia Athletics, has received a leave of absence as Temple University's baseball coach to take a job with the Navy Department for the duration.

Young will become associate inspector of engineering at a plant in Essington, Pa.

"I don't think there will be any college baseball next year," he said

Douglas Climbs To Tie Thurier In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Les Douglas of the Indianapolis Capitals, climbing from a sixth place tie in a week's time, was tied with Fred Thurier of the Buffalo Bisons today for top honors in the American Hockey League's individual scoring race.

While Douglas was adding a goal and three assists to his record for a total of 15 points, Thurier, in difficulties with his draft board in Canada, was inactive. The Buffalo forward was due to be arraigned today in a Sweetsburg, Que., court on a charge of failing to report to a military training camp.

Douglas was close pressed by four players each of whom has 14 points.

Roger "Broadway" Jenkins of the Hershey Bears, the league's top penalty carrier since the season began, was a good boy last week and added nothing to his total of 20 minutes in the penalty box, and was displaced at the head of the list by "Buck" Jones of the Providence Reds who has 22 minutes.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Thurier, Buffalo	6	9	15
Douglas, Indianapolis	5	10	15
Forsey, Providence	8	6	14
Locking, Cleveland	7	7	14
Hunt, Buffalo	4	10	14
Mann, Pittsburgh	4	10	14
Bartholome, Cleveland	4	9	13
Cunningham, Cleveland	4	9	13
Allen, Pittsburgh	2	11	13
Horeck, Providence	7	5	12
Fisher Indianapolis	6	6	12
De Marco, Providence	5	7	12
A. Brown, Providence	3	9	12

Football Coaches To Meet in Philadelphia

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 17 (AP)—Lieut.-Comdr. Madison (Matty) Bell, President of the American Football Coaches' Association, said yesterday officers, trustees, committee chairman and former presidents of the organization would meet in Philadelphia Nov. 25 in a stream-lined war-time meeting replacing the usual December convention.

Bell, former head coach at Southern Methodist University and now athletic director for the Navy pre-flight school here, said the one-day agenda would undertake completion of the year's business and determination of war-time policies.

Flumere Starts Court Practice For Husky Team

Emanuel (Foxy) Flumere shifted his thoughts from the gridiron to the basketball court today as he prepared to call out the Northeastern University hoopmen for their first practice tonight.

The Huskies plan to play a 16-game schedule this winter, but details have not been officially announced yet. Their opener has been tantatively set for Dec. 12 with Clark, a team they have not beaten in the past five years.

Flumere will have only two lettermen back, Capt. Mike Azzone, forward, and Jim Phillips, guard, and will have to rely upon his sophomores. Among the promising members of last year's freshman club, which defeated the highly regarded Rhode Island State yearlings, are Al Stone of Chelsea, Tony Magliozi of Somerville, George Breen of North Adams, and Lloyd Clark of Long Island, N. Y.

Golf's War Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Golf Association, compiling a "war service record" of the nation's 5,200 courses, has received replies from 430 of them showing that a total of $116,376 has been raised for war relief and recreation funds and that $906,767 worth of war bonds and stamps have been sold.

Phillips 66 Cagers Play Only at Home

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP)—The Phillips "66" basketball team, which used to travel from coast to coast each year, no longer has the wanderlust.

Company officials announced the team will play only home games this season.

Many of its stars, including Coach Chuck Hyatt and Angelo "Hank" Luisetti, are in the services.

Another Sellout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The annual Wisconsin - Minnesota gridiron classic, to be played in Camp Randall Stadium here Nov. 21, is now a complete sell-out, William H. Aspinwall, Badger business manager of athletics, announces. This means that a capacity crowd of 45,000 will view the Badger-Gopher clash, the second time this season that Camp Randall Stadium has been completely filled. The annual homecoming game with Ohio State on Oct. 31 was also a complete sell-out.

Tar Heels, Virginia In Traditional Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—North Carolina will bring one of its stiffest schedules in history to a close next Saturday when the Tar Heels meet their traditional Thanksgiving Day rivals, the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

This contest marks only the second time in the 50-year rivalry, the oldest continuous in Dixie, that the old rivals have met on any day other than Thanksgiving. By mutual agreement the two institutions decided to play on Saturday as both had hard battles last week, Virginia against Maryland and Carolina against Duke.

The game will be the 46th in the half century rivalry. Last year Bill Dudley, Virginia's great All-America back, led the Cavaliers to a smashing 28-7 triumph. Dudley scored three touchdowns, pitched one touchdown pass, and place-kicked all four extra points.

Boston College Improves In First-Place Approval

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Georgia clung to first place in the Associated Press' poll to determine the nation's best college football team, although its share of the first-place votes slumped from 76 per cent a week ago to 54 per cent in today's tabulation.

Much of the favoritism formerly shown the southern powerhouse switched to Boston College, but the Eagles were unable to better their third-place rating behind Georgia and Georgia Tech.

Sixty-nine of the 126 voting experts figured the Bulldogs were the best, although 85 of 112 had that opinion a week ago before the men of Wally Butts buried Chattanooga, 40 to 0.

17 New Votes

However, the 56-to-6 pasting the Bostonians applied to Fordham brought them 37 first-place votes in contrast with the 10 of a week ago. And Georgia Tech, which cleared one of the toughest hurdles in downing Alabama, gained points and respect but also lost first-place votes in the general swing to the Eagles.

All three of the top clubs are barging along unbeaten and untied, a situation that may last until the two Georgia elevens collide in Atlanta and Boston College meets its arch rival, Holy Cross. The winner of the southern battle and Eagles have been labeled as prospective foes in the Jan. 1 Sugar Bowl contest.

Michigan Moves Up

Michigan, which lived up to early season billing by downing Notre Dame, vaulted from sixth to fourth place while the Irish skidded from fourth to eighth.

Three other Big Ten clubs in addition to the Wolverines gained rankings in the first 10, Ohio State grabbing fifth place, Wisconsin seventh and Minnesota tenth.

Tulsa, also unbeaten and untied, swirled into sixth place on the strength of its 24-to-0 victory over highly-rated Baylor of the Southwest Conference last Saturday.

Decided Saturday

Although the one-two race of the two Georgia elevens is likely to continue until the final November poll, the struggle for fourth place between Michigan and Ohio State will be decided this Saturday when the two meet at Columbus. Similarly, Wisconsin and Minnesota are rivals this week end.

Georgia has the toughest task of the three leaders on Saturday, playing Auburn which last week end was good enough to hand Louisiana State a devisive defeat; Georgia Tech plays Florida and Boston College opposes Boston University, another of its crosstown rivals.

Notre Dame takes on Northwestern, Alabama meets Vanderbilt and Tulsa tackles Creighton in a strictly Missouri Valley Conference affair.

The standings of the teams (first place votes in parentheses, points figures on 10-9-8-7, etc., basis):

First Ten

Georgia (69)	1171
Georgia Tech (13)	1095
Boston College (37)	1025
Michigan (3)	827
Ohio State (1)	609
Tulsa (2)	532
Wisconsin	408
Notre Dame	279
Alabama	266
Minnesota	150

Second Ten

11—Tennessee 105; 12—Washington State (1) 74; 13—William and Mary 60; tie for 14th and 15th, Santa Clara and Texas 54; 16 — Southern California 19; 17—Hardin-Simmons 18; triple tie for 18 19 and 20—Indiana, University of California at Los Angeles and Texas Christian 16.

Others: Stanford 13, Mississippi State 11; Illinois 7; Amherst 4; Iowa 3; Penn State 2; Baylor, Missouri and Army 1 each.

Frank Dixon Wins Harrier Race By 100-Yard Margin

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Frank Dixon is only a freshman at New York University, but in eastern track circles today he was being compared to Leslie MacMitchell, the Violets' great distance runner of the past three years, who now is an ensign in the Navy.

Dixon scored a decisive triumph yesterday in the 34th Inter-collegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country race, finishing a hundred yards ahead of his closest rival, Yale's Leroy Schwartzkopf. MacMitchell had won the same race three years in a row, but never in more decisive fashion.

The freshman star, competing in the varsity event under a wartime ruling making first-year men eligible, took the lead at the start and stretched it steadily as he wound his way over the hilly, five-mile course.

He finished the distance in 27m. 8.4s., nearly 17 seconds better than Schwartzkopf's time of 27m. 25s. The Yale runner came in another hundred yards ahead of two members of the Rhode Island State quintet which captured the team title for the third straight year.

Kenneth Taylor finished third, Lawrence Barrett was fourth, and Bob Nichols was sixth to account for the low numbers in Rhode Island's total of 55 points.

Penn State finished second in the team scoring with 79 points, followed by N. Y. U., 83; Manhattan, 135; Yale, 150; Michigan State, 168; Maine, 211; Fordham, 229; Cornell, 252; and New Hampshire, 269.

Thomson Enlists

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — Jimmy Thomson, a pro who for years has been one of golf's longest hitters, has enlisted in the Coast Guard and expects to report for service in two or three weeks.

Commerce and Finance

Deferring a Year's Tax on Individual Incomes Now Proposed

Business and Industry

Cut in Retail Service, Ban On Frills Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plan for retailers to take the frills out of merchandising has been drafted by the Commerce Department and the Office of Price Administration, those agencies announced.

OPA also disclosed it would authorize retailers to curtail their deliveries and other special services without reducing ceiling prices.

The program is intended to conserve manpower, gasoline, rubber and electricity and to avert pressure on price ceilings.

Details of the plan, called "Economy for Victory," will be announced simultaneously with issuance of OPA's supplementary order on special services, which will modify all existing price regulations.

The statement followed an exchange of letters between Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne Chatfield Taylor.

OPA has been giving serious study to a program to aid retailers, Mr. Henderson wrote, "because we know that 1943 will be an exceedingly tough year for the retail trades."

"The frills and special customers services must go," he continued. "We are working under price ceilings which must not be pierced if we are to avoid disastrous inflation.

"The OPA is about to issue an order which will be an essential part of this retailer's economy for victory plan. However, it is our desire that the larger part of this program shall rest on the initiative of retail management, itself, working co-operatively in each community. It is in this part of the program, it seems to me, that the Department of Commerce might be able to lend greatest assistance to the American retailer.

"The Department of Commerce, which has already been most helpful to the OPA, might use its wartime business clinics and its various services to management to help retailers develop their part of the program. We should appreciate your co-operation. . . ."

Mr. Taylor replied that his department would be "very glad to co-operate" and lauded Mr. Henderson's desire to base the major part of the program on the intiative of retail management.

England Sets Up New Schedule Of War Cargo Rates

LONDON (AP)—The British Government's war risk insurance office has issued a new schedule of Atlantic rates to become effective Nov. 18, superseding those in force since July 8.

The revisions, all upward, affected chiefly voyages to or from America or the West Indies, and were understood to cover cargoes only.

The new rates, compared with previous quotations, included West Indies-South America 10 per cent against 6 per cent; North or Central America to or from South America, 10 per cent against 6 per cent. (These compared with American commercial rates varying from 7½ to 12½ per cent.)

From American Atlantic ports or the West Indies to or from Australasia the rate was set at 10 per cent against the former 9 per cent. From America or the West Indies to or from Africa, including Aden, the rate was lifted to 10 per cent from rates of 7½ to 9 per cent for various trips to Africa. (American underwriters quote 15 per cent on voyages to Australasia via the Panama Canal, and 20 per cent to Africa.)

Loans to Business Rise $45,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $45,000,000 in all reporting member banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended Nov. 11, the Federal Reserve Board reported. Of the total increase, $17,000,000 was in New York City, $10,000,000 in the New York district outside of New York City, and $8,000,000 in the Chicago district, the board said.

Loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $115,000,000 in New York City, and $120,000,000 in all reporting member banks.

Coffee Quotas Announced For 14 Latin Countries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inter-American Coffee Board has announced coffee quotas totaling 19,330,115 bags for the 14 Latin American countries signatory to its coffee agreement and said that it was prepared to increase the quotas at any time to facilitate the entry of coffee for consumption in the United States.

The quotas are for the year ending next Sept. 30.

The board announced Sept. 29 that it would delay fixing the new quotas until statistics were complete on last year's imports announced as 14,922,880 bags.

The basic quotas for these countries last year amounted to 15,545,000 bags and the amount was later expanded to a quota of 22,930,998 bags. Including non-signatory countries, the grand total was 23,456,728 bags, as compared with an over-all quota just announced of 19,720,615 bags.

Business Failures Rise in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures numbered 148 in the week ended Nov. 12 compared with 136 in the previous week and 203 in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Heads Vultee

Harry Woodhead

Elected President of Vultee Aircraft, Inc. Mr. Woodhead is President of Consolidated Aircraft Corp. He succeeds R. W. Millar, who resigned recently. Vultee acquired working control of Consolidated last year.

Senate Committee Is to Investigate Price Control Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Clyde Reed (R) of Kansas said the Senate Agriculture Committee would open hearings Thursday on a resolution he introduced jointly with Senator Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa, calling for an investigation of the administration of the Price Control Act with respect to farm prices.

Under terms of the resolution, the Senate Agriculture Committee would be authorized to make a continuing study of the fixing of maximum prices for agricultural commodities, the payment of subsidies in connection with farm products, and the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation with reference to "losses sustained" to maintain minimum or maximum prices.

Hearings also will open at the same time, Senator Reed said, on his resolution to declare that it was the intent of Congress in enacting the anti-inflation act that deductions should not be made for benefit payments in establishing farm prices.

The Kansan said that several farm organizations had asked to present witnesses, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, National Grange, National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota and the South Dakota Co-operative Association.

In addition, he said, these individuals had requested an opportunity to testify: Mr. Edward Stuhr, Buffalo, N. Y., grain buyer; Mr. C. H. Conaway, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Nortn Dakota; Mr. Lawrence Farlow, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, and Dr. H. C. Filley, University of Nebraska Agricultural economist.

New Life Insurance Drops in October

NEW YORK (AP)—New paid-for life insurance for October was 20.2 per cent under the total for the same month a year ago, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The report, covering the 39 companies having 81 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in U. S. legal reserve concerns, showed new business of $582,688,000 for October against $730,327,000 a year earlier and compared with $647,943,000 in October of 1940.

For the first 10 months of this year the aggregate was $6,415,455,000 against $6,508,843,000, a decrease of 1.4 per cent.

An analysis of October figures, compared with the corresponding 1941 month, showed the greatest drop was in ordinary insurance, down 27.3 per cent. Industrial insurance business declined 8.5 per cent, while group insurance rose 4.4 per cent.

Pacific Gas Power Sales Advance Sharply in 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In the first month of 1942 Pacific Gas & Electric Company sold almost 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy for general power purposes according to their summarized consolidated earnings statement for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1942. This exceeded deliveries in the same period of 1941 by an average of more than a million kilowatt hours daily.

Sales to agricultural customers, due largely to a longer pumping season, were also well above last year's level. Power sales to street railways, reversing the trend of many years, have increased in recent months.

Earnings available for the 6,261,274 outstanding shares of common stock in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1942, amounted to $2.12 per share compared with $2.20 per share in the 12 months ended on the same date in 1941. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1942, $2.08 was earned.

United Aircraft to Pay $2

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of United Aircraft Corp. declared a dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. The last payment was $1 a share on June 15.

Effect of Government Paid Advertising on Press Debated

NEW YORK (AP)—Freedom of the press — whether newspapers or other advertising media can take large amounts of money from the Federal Government for war advertising and still preserve their independence—was reviewed exhaustively by Government and advertising people at a meeting during the past week without a clear-cut answer emerging from the discussions.

The Government already is a buyer of advertising space. Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission are among agencies using paid advertising.

But the newspaper business, along with radio and magazines, is giving away at the annual rate of about $65,000,000 of advertising currently in the form of free space and time devoted to the war effort, over and above any space devoted to such things as the war bond drive, scrap collection and recruiting.

In addition, more millions are being spent by advertisers to promote proper use and conservation of scarce things, such as tires and gasoline and, incidentally, to keep alive their brand names for the time when they again have plenty of things to sell to consumers.

U. S. Advertising Discussed

Occasion of the inclusive discussions about the desirability of the Government as a major advertiser was the two-day war time convention of the Association of National Advertisers, representing 350 of the principal buyers of advertising.

Clearest divergence of views appeared between Gardner Cowles, Jr., director of domestic operations of the Office of War Information—but also an important mid-western newspaper and magazine publisher and radio broadcasting company official—and Chester J. La Roche, chairman of the Young & Rubicam Advertising agency and chairman of the Advertising Council industry body which co-operates with the government war effort.

Said Mr. Cowles:

"Except to a limited degree, the Government itself can not wisely, in my opinion, buy paid space and time. The political handicaps do not permit such an operation on a big scale even if a sound case can be made out for it on paper."

He also said:

"There is a limit to which media themselves can go in donating space and time to the Government, although in the year ahead there is evidence all media are willing to go the limit in accordance with any sound plan."

But Mr. La Roche, in his side of this controversy which involves the life-blood of the American newspaper systems — newspapers derive their primary income and are enabled to keep up their service of news because of advertising revenue—saw little danger in Government expenditures on a large scale for advertising.

He was equally emphatic in his support of free advertising support for war projects.

He said:

"Those who oppose me on this will say that advertising (despite the large amounts offered to the Government) should be bought like any other commodity, like tanks, planes, and guns.

"But I think this is not an exact parallel: advertising is not like other commodities in one sense.

"Often, by serving the people, it can also help the institutions which sponsor it.

"It may eventually become clear that there is not enough donated power to do the job right.

"Then the advertising business, through these months of experience in working with the Government, will have helped to lay the foundation to get the job done correctly.

"By that time Government officials may have become more sympathetic to paying for advertising."

Public With Press

Mr. La Roche said that if paid Government advertising were a development in the future, four questions demanded answers.

This is a summary of the questions and Mr. La Roche's answers:

1. Will the freedom of the press be interfered with by Government-paid advertising?

"I believe the press can take care of itself and that the public will back up its efforts. I do not think that the leaders in Government will expect a newspaper or magazine to change its editorial policy because it is given advertising space."

2. Can Government officials be trusted to use an advertising appropriation without considering the interests of a political party?

"I doubt that Government officials would use advertising appropriations to further selfish political interests. Any efforts in this direction would be pointed out promptly by the minority."

3. Will Congress appropriate the money?

"I think they will, if it becomes necessary to do so, if and when they are given an understanding on what advertising can do toward the country."

4. Will Congressmen and Senators interfere with the administration of a Government advertising appropriation if it is made?

"I think some might, if they are not properly informed. The job of informing them is up to the advertising business."

Bonneville-Grand Coulee Power System Prevents Power Shortage in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

taking advantage of high-load factor operating conditions, the Bonneville-Grand Coulee Power System has prevented a serious power shortage in the Pacific Northwest resulting from unprecedented drouth conditions.

Flow of all major streams in Oregon and Washington, except the Columbia River, on which Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams are situated, dropped to an average of 14 per cent below the most critical water year on record during the fall months.

During this time, the surplus energy from Bonneville and Coulee dams has been sufficient to delay the withdrawal of water from private utility reservoirs some two months later than would otherwise have been possible and thus conserve the potential power in the reservoirs for use in November and December.

Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Power Administrator, said that for the last four months Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams have supplied between 40 and 50 per cent of the entire power requirements of Oregon and Washington.

Operating reports of the Power Administration show that more than 500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power from the dual-dam Federal system were delivered to major utility systems, public and private, in the two Northwest States for their use.

More than 140,000,000 kilowatt-hours of the Bonneville total went to the Washington Water Power Company which serves Eastern Washington and to the Pacific Power & Light Company which serves Central Washington and Oregon. Bonneville deliveries to the Seattle municipal system totaled approximately 58,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Tacoma's City system received 110,000,000 and Portland General Electric Company received more than 190,000,000.

In addition, the Bonneville Administration delivered more than 30,000,000 kilowatt-hours to other utility systems for transfer over their lines to Bonneville customers.

Farm Employment Is Holding Steady

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported employment on farms totalled 10,879,000 on November 1, representing a seasonal decline during October, but practically unchanged from the same figure of November last year.

The department said, however that the composition of the farm labor force had changed materially during the year, and now included a larger than usual percentage of women, children and townspeople.

"In some communities schools have been dismissed and businesses closed in order to permit people not ordinarily employed on farms to assist in harvesting crops," a statement said.

The department reported the wage rate for picking cotton was the highest in 19 years, $1.41 a hundred pounds, or above last year's average of 32 cents. This was more than double the 1940 rate.

Plenty of Mexican Coffee Promised U. S. Next Year

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Plenty of Mexican coffee for export to the United States was promised for next year by the Agriculture Mnistry provided a problem of shipping rates can be solved.

The ministry forecast a coffee crop, due to be harvested in the next four months, nearly double last year's harvest and considerably larger than the average harvest during the last four years.

At the same time it was pointed out that maximum United States prices fixed for Mexican coffee were based on ocean shipping rates. Because of a scarcity of ships, most of the coffee is now exported by land despite "much higher costs."

The bulletin said coffee ceiling prices should be raised to take care of railroad freight charges which are higher than maritime shipping charges.

It stated that because of higher costs and a scarcity of cars for railroad transportation Mexico sent to the United States this year only 57 per cent of the coffee alloted to it by an international agreement.

Nash-Kelvinator Plant Closed on Labor Dispute

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — The Nash-Kelvinator Corp.'s entire plant No. 1 here was ordered closed by the management at noon Nov. 12 following a labor dispute which earlier in the day interrupted production in the plant's propeller division.

Officials of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) asserted the work stoppage resulted when the corporation had shut off electrical power for production machines because union members insisted that a general foreman and his assistant in the propeller division be transferred to another department.

Capt. James A. McBride, Sr., Army Air Force resident representative of the armed forces assigned to the plant, asserted that the Air Force "is not yet ready to give any statement."

John Haruska, president of the union's Local 13, said "The union definitely is not on strike. It is a company shutdown—a shutdown in violation of its labor contract with the union and of the no-lockout pledge to the President."

Postponement Year's Taxes Recommended

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Proposals involving postponement of a year's taxes until after the war and the inauguration of a "pay as you earn" system of collecting Federal levies were advanced today by Chairman Walter George (D) Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator George told reporters he expected informal discussion of such a program at a reorganization meeting Thursday of the joint Congressional Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

Would Postpone Tax

Advocating early adoption of a plan for the current payment of taxes by individuals, Senator George said it was his belief that steps would have to be taken at the same time to delay until after the war the collection of at least one year's levies on individual incomes.

"In order to avoid tremendous hardships and many defaults in 1943, we are going to have to adopt some sort of pay as you earn method of collecting income taxes," he said. "To do that, it may be necessary to postpone an entire year's tax liability for individuals until after the war, when it could be amortized and paid off in installments."

The important thing, he said, was to get individual taxpayers on a basis where they would be paying 1943 taxes in 1943, instead of waiting until the following March 15.

Senator George said stiff increases in the bill recently enacted, combined with a drastic widening of the tax base which added upwards of 25,000,000 new taxpayers, made it imperative that means be found for current collections. Otherwise, he said, defaults might grow by leaps and bounds.

Beyond that, Senator George said Congress undoubtedly would be called upon to consider proposals for the compulsory purchase of Government bonds to help finance the war.

Similar To Ruml Plan

Senator George's program was similar in some respects to that advanced recently by Beardsley Ruml, New York banker. Where Mr. Ruml urged that individuals be excused from one year's taxes in order to bring them up to date on their payments, Senator George proposed merely that a year's liability be put off until after the war and then liquidated in installments. This would prevent any loss of revenue by the Treasury.

While asserting he would be pleased if corporations, as well as individuals, could be placed on a current payment basis, Senator George said he thought most business firms were better prepared than individual citizens to take care of their tax liabilities.

B. & O. 1942 Net Is Put at $34,065,000

BALTIMORE (AP)—Net income of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for 1942, after provision for all taxes and fixed charges, will be $34,065,000, President Roy Barton White estimated at the 116th annual meeting of stockholders.

Of this, he said, the company could add $7,539,000 to the capital fund and appropriate $19,895,500 to the singing fund, leaving $6,631,500 for working capital and other corporate purposes. He said wage costs due to pay boosts from the work of the fact finding board of 1941 would increase $15,500,000 for the current year, and that increases in freight and passenger rates and other charges authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission would yield additional revenue of $10,750,000.

In anticipation of heavier traffic the B. & O. ordered 23 locomotives and 2,000 freight cars for 1942 delivery, he added, but only three locomotives have been obtained due to the steel shortage.

Wallpaper Output Ordered Cut 50 P. C.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The War Production Board has cut wallpaper production in half.

The order was designed to save materials and labor and also to bring output into line with the reduced construction of new homes.

All manufacturers were ordered not to buy or process paper stock in excess of 50 per cent of the total tonnage of such stock used by him in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1942.

The order also required simplified sizes, colors and patterns.

The decree will affect 42 manufacturers directly, and indirectly 750 wholesalers and 10,000 retailers.

Business Personals

Associated Transport, Inc., announces the appointment of Jas. A. Barnwell as Director of Maintenance, with headquarters in New York. Formerly secretary and treasurer of Barnwell Brothers, Inc., Mr. Barnwell will have charge of servicing the 3,800 units which Associated Transport operates along the entire Eastern Seaboard.

As part of the program of expansion announced by Ira Haupt & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, on October 1 when the business of Newman Bros. & Worms was consolidated with their firm, H. L. Federman has joined the organization in charge of the statistical department, which is being enlarged. Mr. Federman was with the firm of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. for more than 15 years.

New MBS President

Blackstone Studios

Miller McClintock

Appointed the first salaried President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, succeeding W. E. Macfarlane, who has been the system's President since its inception in 1934. Mr. Macfarlane, business manager of the Chicago Tribune, will continue as chairman of the network's executive committee. Mr. McClintock is a New York advertising executive.

Fur Coats Expected To Disappear From Public Scene Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Fur coats are high on the list of luxury items scheduled to disappear from the better stores of the nation, Fowler V. Harper, deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said.

He told the convention of the National Fur Trades Council that the Manpower Commission "will deliberately raid the luxury industries first, to obtain the labor supply required to keep our war machines going."

"In ever-increasing numbers, workers in less essential industries must be shifted to essential war industries or essential supporting industries," he said. "Luxury industries are neither.

"Fur coats for women are luxuries. Before this war is over, American women will have to do without new fur coats.

"Not only will we raid your industries, but we are asking your help and co-operation to make the raids successful. And when you know our story completely, we are confident that we will get your help."

Financial Experts' Staff Urged to Aid Congress on Economy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formation of a staff of financial experts to aid congress in its hunt for economies has been urged by Chairman John Cochran (D) of Missouri, of the House Committee on Accounts.

Unlike House Minority Leader Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusettts and Representative Everett Dirksen (R) of Illinois, Mr. Cochran contended that the staff should be attached to the general accounting office under the Comptroller General rather than to the Appropriations Committee.

He contended in a statement that no legislation was necessary, because the Comptroller General now has power to require all Government agencies to produce the evidence necessary for determining where cuts in appropriations may best be made.

Mr. Dirksen has introduced a bill for formation of such a staff under the Appropriations Committee

More Corporations Report Earnings

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

Quarter Ended Sept. 30	1942	1941
American Viscose	$.70	$1.03
International Nickel	.54	.54
International Paper	.15	1.73
Philip Morris	3.37	*4.05
Pullman, Inc.	.90	.66
Yellow Truck	.45	.82
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30		
Bridgeport Brass	1.65	1.41
Commercial Credit	2.83	3.45
Federal Mining	3.77	3.11
General Telephone	2.12	2.18
Niagara Hudson	.19	.43
Northern Pacific	3.21	1.93
Ohio Oil	1.28	1.02
Tide Water Associates	.90	1.27
U. S. Gypsum	2.90	3.88
Western Union	6.23	5.09

* Six months ended Sept. 30.

Steel Output Seen Lower In Week Due to Repairs

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the nation's steel mills would operate this week at 98.7 per cent of capacity and turn out an estimated 1,688,400 net tons of ingots.

The decline of .9 of a point from last week's 99.6 per cent and 1,703,800 tons output was attributed to shutdowns for necessary repairs.

A month ago steel operations were at 101 per cent of theoretical capacity for an output of 1,727,800 tons and a year ago at 97 per cent for 1,602,600 tons.

Auto Industry's War Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The automobile industry delivered $537,090,000 worth of war goods in August, the War Production Board said. The August total represented an increase of 126.1 per cent over February, when the industry went on a full war conversion basis.

Cripps Would Aim Toward World Economic Federation

By William A. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The imperative necessity of having ready vast tonnages of food, trained military and civilian administrators, and not least, a reservoir of "spiritual fellowship and highendeavor," when the United Nations begin the reconquest and restoration of the world's ravaged areas, was stressed by leading United Nations spokesmen at the opening session of the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems here yesterday afternoon.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard; Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, who spoke from London; William M. Jeffers, National Rubber Director, and Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal, United States Army, were among those who addressed themselves to this year's theme, "Our Fight for Survival in a Free World."

President to Speak

Following custom, President Roosevelt, from the White House, will address the closing session, when the topic will be "The United Nations—Their Creed for a Free World."

Disclosing postwar blueprints already in the drawing, Secretary Wickard disclosed that the United States and its allies are maturing plans for large-scale shipments of foods to areas wrested from the Axis by their advancing troops. General Gullion and Prof. Philip Jessup of Columbia University described training programs, now under way, to equip military and civilian administrators for governing the war-ravaged areas of Europe and other continents.

Sir Stafford Cripps, heard by short wave in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the forum is being held, stressed that the winning of the peace would require the same self-sacrifice, personal and national now being manifested in winning the war, declaring that "we must be prepared to work together as united nations."

Sir Stafford emphasized that air power, daily growing in strength, provided the ideal opportunity, never existent before, for controlling the new world order, remarking that "an international air force could reach the most remote corners of the world and strike at any who sought to break the peace."

Regional Federations

He suggested that a world-wide economic federation of nations was impossible of immediate attainment, but said there was "no reason why we should not aim toward some such distant goal, so that each practical step which we take today will be in the right direction." He advocated for the immediate future the use of regional federations in Europe to help build up that community of interest which the United States has attained by its federal system.

Praising the invention of the two-way lend-lease system as bound to ease the financial settlement of the war, Sir Stafford went on to urge throughout the peace-making a resort to higher inspiration—to "some more compelling force than mere selfish gain."

Wickard Discusses Food

"Many of us believe in some higher power, greater than any human force, whether we be Christians, Jews, Moslems, or of other creeds," he said. "With that higher power we associate better and finer standards than our own, standards which we know to be just and right, but which only too often we have neglected in our human relationships. We are by these beliefs bound into a fellowship which goes far beyond all national boundaries, and it is that strength, that spiritual fellowship and high endeavor that can and will give us strength by overriding evil and by establishing a better, happier and fairer society."

Turning to the contribution of food in winning the peace, Secretary Wickard stressed that too often the Axis enemy had sounded the dogma that "democracy means freedom without bread."

"It is a political necessity," he declared, "that starvation disappear in any country we reoccuppy. We must make sure that reoccupation will be accompanied by a swift and well-planned importation of food, seed and essential supplies. We must see that populations delivered from Axis bondage are given a real deliverance."

Secretary Wickard disclosed that increasingly heavy food shipments to Russia would soon be undertaken, and he foresaw still greater tonnage required when Norway, France, and Greece are freed. Meannwhile, he said, both the victorious British Eighth Army and the American Expeditionary Force in North Africa are eating American foods.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wickard assured his audience the United States, aided by the granaries of Canada and Britain's own redoubled farm program, will be able to meet the world need. There will be belt-tightening for Americans, but they will still be the best fed among the fighting nations. He warned, however, that the farm labor problem is becoming so acute that it may be necessary, by next year, to recruit and train new farm workers to help out with the harvests.

Mr. Jeffers declared that the nation will never again have to depend on any foreign land for rubber, so great will be its synthetic development. He added that the war emergency is bringing management, and labor—"the man who eats in the kitchen"—closer together the world over, and suggested that the same rapprochement might "solve the problems that have beset our industrial life and give us a well-forged key to world order."

The program, its speakers introduced by Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice-President of the Herald Tribune, and its subject keynoted by Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, was carried hour by hour over coast-to-coast networks and over the international short wave.

N. American Declares Dividend in Stock Of Detroit Edison

NEW YORK (AP) — Directors of the North American Co., public utility holding company, declared a dividend at the rate of one share of Detroit Edison stock on each 50 shares of North American common stock.

The dividend, subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange, is payable Dec. 30 to North American Co. stock of record Dec. 5. A similar payment was made in the previous quarter.

Upon payment of the dividend North American Co. will have reduced its holdings of Detroit Edison to approximately 147,000 shares or 2.3 per cent of the total.

The action of the board was in line with North American Co.'s recent policy of paying out dividends in the form of shares of other companies in which it has investments. With cash thus retained North American has retired $30,675,000 of its debenture indebtedness, this including a $3,000,000 redemption just authorized. The original debenture issue amounted to $70,000,000.

Ward's Quarter Net Declines to $1.49

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported third quarter net profit of $8,136,612, or $1.49 a share compared with $8,613,885, or $1.58, the corresponding 1942 period.

Provision for federal and state income and excess profits taxes was $11,015,000 less $725,000 postwar refund, compared with $7,605,000 a year ago.

For the first nine months of 1942 net profit was $19,724,944, or $3.58 a share, compared with $15,930,923, or $2.85, the corresponding 1942 period. Tax provision amounted to $26,720,000 less $1,760,000 for postwar refund, compared with $14,760,000 a year ago.

For the nine months period the company deducted from this profit $7,300,000 provision for possible future inventory price decline, less $2,600,000 excess reserves for doubtful time payment receivable provided in prior years. A year ago this provision for the first nine months was $2,000,000. As a result the net transferred to surplus was $15,024,944 compared with $13,930,923 a year ago.

Oil Output Rises In Nov. 14 Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 29,130 barrels to 3,880,600 for the week ended November 24, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was up 35,500 to 742,250; Kansas, 37,650 to 305,950; Michigan, 2,900 to 65,500, Louisiana, 900 to 323,800, and Texas, 800 to 1,373,250.

Eastern fields declined 7,425 to 90,550; Illinois, 26,680 to 236,000; Oklahoma, 8,300 to 358,950, and the Rocky Mountain States, 8,220 to 120,230.

East Texas was unchanged at 354,800.

New Issue Water Bonds Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by Stranahan, Harris & Co. offered a new issue of $3,500,000 water revenue bonds of the Municipal Authority of the Borough of West View, Allegheny County, Pa. The bonds bear interest coupons ranging from 2¾ to 3¼ per cent and were priced according to rate and maturity.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	521,190
1942 volume to date	100,598,129
1941 volume to date	126,185,648

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	45½	45½	45½N'v	12
8½	5½	Adams E (1e)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼e	1	24	24	24	— ½
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
38½	29½	Air Reduct 1a	10	56¾	56¼	56¾	
3	1¾	Alaska Juneau	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6¾	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6½	3½	Allegpf$30ww	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	14	14	14	
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	6	16½	18	18	— ¾
6¾	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	5	6	6	6	N'v 16
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	140	140	140	N'v 16
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝N'v	10
16	11⅛	Allied M (1e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	3	73¼	73¼	73¼N'v	13
30⅛	22	Allis-C M (1)	12	26½	25½	25½	— ½
19⅜	14	Alpha P C 4ae	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
1½	½	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	N'v 16
18½	12¼	Amal L pf 1⅛k	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	66¼	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	14	46	44	44½	— ½
9¼	5½	Am Bk N .40e	15	9⅛	9	9	
6⅛	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼ae	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝N'v	14
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	7	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
73¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	8	72½	70¼	70½	—2¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	168¾	168½	168¾	— ¼
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	7	24¼	23½	23½	— ½
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼ae	4	65	65	65	
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1½e	5	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	90½	90½	90½	—1⅛
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	5½	5½	5½N'v	9
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2a)	4	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	4	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼ae	1	7	7	7	N'v 14
24	16¼	Am Expt (2e)	7	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
1½	⅜	Am & For Pow	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	4	55	53	53	—2¾
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	7	39¼	38½	39½	
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
3	25½	Am-H SS 21¼e	4	34	34	34	N'v 16
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	50	50½	50½N'v	14
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
34⅞	25	Am Ice pf	2	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Am Internat'l	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Mach Invst .70e	6	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	21	8⅜	8	8	— ½
91	65	Am Lo pf5¼ak	4	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	*24	6⅝	6½	6½	
23¾	16	Am Met (1)	15	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Pow & Lt	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf33⅓k	6	20	19½	19½	— ¾
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	4	17⅞	17½	17½	
6⅝	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	14	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	23	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R1½e	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
43	25½	Am Smelt (2)	5	38⅞	38½	38½	— ¼
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	147	147	147	
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅞
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	5	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾ae	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11¾	11¾	11¾N'v	13
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	12	20¼	20	20	
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90	90	90	
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22½	22½	22½N'v	10
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	12	129½	128⅛	128¼	— ½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	3	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	16	45	44½	44½	— ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134	134	134	+ ¼
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	18	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	12	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾N'v	12
4	1⅛	Am Water Wks	31	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	4	60¾	60½	60¾N'v	16
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 6k	3	55¼	55	55	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	55	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅝
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼N'v	9
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾ae	3	11⅝	11⅝	11¾N'v	13
1⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½N'v	13
50	27⅛	Arch-D-M (2)	1	32½	32½	32½N'v	13
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	108	107½	107½	— ½
4½	2½	Armour Ill	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅞
66	40½	Arm Ill pf	1	40½	40½	40½Oct	21
31⅛	21	Armstrong (1)	4	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼
8¼	5⅛	Arnold C ⅜e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	N'v 16
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
77½	61½	Assd Dg1pf 6	1	74	74	74	N'v 12
65	53	AsDG2pf6¾ak	1	74	74	74	N'v 12
27⅛	20	Associated In2	2	27	27	27	+1
55	27½	Atchison (6e)	56	44⅝	43	43½	— ¼
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	2	69	67	67	N'v 16
34½	19¾	Atl Gst L 1g	32	30⅞	30⅛	30¼	— ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 5g	4	24¾	24½	24½N'v	13
42½	33	AG&Wipf2½e	3	45	45	45	N'v 13
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	8	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼Oct	21
50¼	46¼	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	N'v 13
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½ae	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
70	45	AtlasPow 3½ae	1	56	55½	55½	—1½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	1	7½	7½	7½	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛N'v	13
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		B					
14¾	9¾	Balo Loco ct	25	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼N'v	13
12⅝	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
6¾	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅜	Barnsdall .60	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	15	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
22⅝	15½	Bayuk C 1½ae	2	22¼	22	22	— ¾
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	25	25	25	N'v 16
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr20
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	67	67	67	N'v 16
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾N'v	16
17⅛	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	3	12¾	12⅜	12¾	— ¼
39⅞	28¾	Bendix Avia 3e	18	34¾	34	34¼	— ¼
151¼	97⅛	Benf I L 1.15e	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53	
24¼	17⅛	Best Co 1.60a	2	23¼	22½	22½	—1¼
66½	49½	Beth Stl (6)	26	57¼	56	56	— ¾
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
27½	16¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	4	25¾	25½	25¾	— ¼
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.00	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Blaw-Knox¼ae	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾ae	1	12¼	12¼	12¼N'v	10
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	14	16⅛	15⅞	15¾	— ¼
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br(2)	2	36	36	36	— ½
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str .90e	8	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	3	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	3	26	26	26	
3⅛	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2½	2½	2½N'v	16
31¼	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	30	30	30	N'v 16
20¼	15	Brewing C ½ae	1	19½	19½	19½Oct	21
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	5	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
35⅛	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	35	35	35	
43	30	Bristol-M1.90e	1	35	35	35	N'v 16
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 28
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	N'v 10
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½ae	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29	29	29	N'v 5
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh(½ae)	3	7	7	7	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2)	1	15½	15½	15½N'v	14
25	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜N'v	16
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
53¼	52	Burl pf 2½	1	52	52	52	N'v 16
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	22	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	6	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	Byron Jx 1¼ae	3	14	13¾	11	
		C					
21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞N'v	2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Lo	5	11	⅝	11	— ⅛
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ae	6	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Canadian Pac	106	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	4	34¾	34½	34¾N'v	12
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
28½	22½	Carpen Stl 2e	1	28	28	28	
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	2	3	2⅞	3	— ¼
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	1	69	69	69	—2
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	36½	36¼	36⅜	
26½	15	Celanese 1½ae	8	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅞
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
22⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾ae	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	Cent NY NJ	3	3¼	3¼	3¼N'v	16
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¾	3¾N'v	12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	6	3⅛	3	3	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼ae	2	17½	17½	17½	
18⅞	14⅛	Champ P&F 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼N'v	16
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼N'v	13
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	28	34⅞	34½	34⅞	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	N'v 13
2⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	18	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8¾	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	8	7⅛	7½	7½	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf4½k	3	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
7⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼ag	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜N'v	14
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	7	15	14¾	14¾	— ¾
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞N'v	12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 16
1⅝	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾N'v	16
11⅞	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11⅞	11½	11½N'v	9
13¾	11⅛	Chickash (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½ae	31	66	64	64½	—1
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3	⅛	City Stores	3	2⅞	2½	2½N'v	13
39⅝	28	Clark Eq (3)	4	37⅜	37	37	— ¼
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	4	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
36½	25⅛	Cluett P 1¾ae	9	31⅞	31¼	31¼	
83	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	5	82¾	82	82	—1
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	+1
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝N'v	16
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
15¾	8½	Col Br B 1½e	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	81	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	4	42	41½	41½	—1⅜
11¼	5⅛	Columbia Pict	6	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞N'v	16
77½	51	Col Carb 4¼e	5	78	77½	77½	
26¾	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	23	27	26⅝	26⅝	
105	101¼	Coml C pf 4¼	6	105	105	105	N'v 12
31	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	15	31	30	30	
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'v 6
10¼	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	5	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
11	⅛	Com'th&South	73	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	18	32½	31¾	31⅞	—1⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	34	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾N'v	6
17¼	12½	Congoleum-N 1	32	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Aire 1e	5	18	18	18	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼ae	18	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	52	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	92	91½	91½	— ¾
⅝	⅜	Con Film Ind	3	¾	⅝	⅝	
9	7	Con F pf ¾k	3	8½	8	8	— ⅜
3	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	49	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5½	5½	5½N'v	9
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	38⅝	38½	38½	— ½
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	2	86⅝	86½	86½	
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	7	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
4⅛	2¼	Cont Baking	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½N'v	12
28	21⅛	Cont Can 1¼ae	6	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
8¼	5⅞	Cont DF ½e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	5	41⅛	40¾	40¾	— ¼
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	58	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	18	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
21½	15½	Cont Steel ¾ae	3	21½	21¼	21¼N'v	9
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	3	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46	46	46	— ½
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	7	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ½
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	3½	3½	3½N'v	13
¾	⅜	Coty Interna'l	3	¾	¾	¾	
14⅛	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	15	13⅜	13	13	
16⅝	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜N'v	16
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼N'v	16
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	8	18⅜	18	18	— ¾
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	40	40	40	N'v 12
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	24	36½	35	35	— ½
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	5	77½	76	76	—1
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾ae	9	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	2	85	85	85	Oct 31
13¼	8⅝	Cudahy Pack	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
2	⅛	Curtis Publish	31	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
20⅝	12	CurP pf 1.60k	7	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ½
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss W (1e)	154	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
18	12⅝	Cutler-H .85e	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
		D—E					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3½	3½	3½N'v	10
17¾	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	17	17	17	N'v 12
12⅝	6	Davis Ch .60e	16	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
24¼	18½	Deere 1.35e	10	22	21⅜	21½	— ¾
30⅛	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	7	29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ¼
13⅛	9⅛	Deisel-W-G.80	1	11½	11½	11½	—1
11⅜	7	Del & Hudson	3	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Del Lack&W	11	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Den&RioGW pf	1	½	½	½	N'v 13
18⅞	14⅝	Detroit E1.30e	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
27¼	18	Diam Mat 1½	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝N'v	14
39½	33¼	Diam M pf 1½	2	36¾	36¾	36¾N'v	10
9⅜	6¾	Diam T M ½e	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
22¼	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	1	22	21⅞	21⅞	
87	70	Dis C-S pf 5	6	87	87	87	
½	7¾	Dixie-Vort ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
25⅛	16⅝	Doehler D1½e	1	23½	23	23	
14⅛	6	Dome h1.70e	19	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
70⅜	51	Douglas Air 5e	6	58¼	56	56	—2
126	95	Dow Chem (3)	3	123⅞	121¼	121¼	—3¼
16⅜	13⅛	Dresser M ¾ae	2	16	16	16	N'v 16
7	2¾	Dunhill Int	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	Duplan (.40e)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛N'v	6
144	102¼	du Pont 3¼ae	9	131	129	129	—1⅝
127	120	du P't pf 4½	2	127	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
38⅞	16¼	East Air Lines	5	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
4½	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	4	4	4	
141	108	East

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. to Draw More Minority Group Workers

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 17 (AP)—Racial prejudices "must be foregone in the national interest," Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, War Manpower Commission operations director, asserted today.

"Many of the workers whom you will have to recruit during the next year will be from minority groups," he declared in an address prepared for delivery at a metal mine conference sponsored by the American Mining Congress western division.

"Negroes, Latin Americans and Indians must make up an increasing proportion of your workers."

He advised mine operators that "if and when" present employees resist employment of members of other races, union leaders and management-labor committees should be called upon to aid in overcoming objections.

Women, too, can be used, Brig. Gen. McSherry stated. "As a former miner," he said, "I am convinced that many surface operations can be handled by women. We are ready to help you determine which jobs they can fill."

In the past, he said, "discriminatory hiring practices have been all too prevalent."

He pointed out that by December of 1943 there should be 62,500,000 persons in the nation's labor force, including those in the armed forces. The present figure is 58,300,000 persons.

Of the 62,500,000, he said, it is estimated 20,000,000, or nearly one third, will be employed directly in war work. The present figure is 17,500,000.

Not only will an additional 2,500,000 be needed for war work, Brig. Gen. McSherry said, but also "3,800,000 more men will be drawn from the labor market for military service. Almost all of them will have to be replaced by other workers."

Recruiting of new war workers and replacing of men taken into the Army, he said, "will be a harder job than we have yet had."

Brig. Gen. McSherry was the chief speaker at the final general session of the two-day conference.

Ten More Plants Selected For Army-Navy 'E' Pennant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army and Navy jointly announced that ten additional industrial plants had been selected to receive the joint Army-Navy production award in recognition of outstanding performance on war contracts.

Each will fly the Army-Navy production award pennant, and employees will be awarded special Army-Navy "E" pins.

Among plants selected were:

The American Brass Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Atwood Machine Company, Stonington, Conn., and Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Period	Payable of record	Hldrs.
Canadian Inter Invest Tr. Ltd 5 pf	50c	Q-12-1	11-16	
Cons Film Ind Inc $2 pf	25c	Q-12-20	12-4	
Key West Electric Co 7 pf A	$3.50	Q-12- -	11-20	
Mangel Stors Cp $5 pf	$1.25	Q-12-15	12-3	
Initial				
Transwestern Oil	30c	Q-12-7	11-27	
Resumed				
Gellman Mfg	10c	Q-12-9	11-25	
Extra				
Bos Herald-Traveler Cor	30c	Q-12-11	11-27	
Mickelbrys Food Prod Co	5c	Q-12-12	11-27	
Reliance Ins Co (Phila)	20c	Q-12-15	11-20	
Rustless Iron & S	15c	Q-12-1	11-23	
Stock				
No Am Oil Co	.	.	.	12 5

*1 share Det Edison stock for each 50 shares No Am Co stock held.

Year End				
Am Bus Shsares Inc	5c	Q-12-1	11-16	
American Felt Co	$3	Q-12-12	12-3	
Bohn Alum & Br	$1	Q-12-18	12-3	
Du Pont de Nem & Co	$1	Q-12-14	11-23	
Gellman Mfg Co	10c	Q-12-8	11-25	
Macd-Scre Prod Co	15c	Q-12-11	11-24	
Outh Marine & Mfg Co	75c	Q-11-20	11-2	
Roosevelt Field	25c	Q-11-30	11-23	
Std Steel Spring	50c	Q-11-30	11-24	
Pyrene Mfg Co	50c	Q-12-15	11-30	
Thermoid Co	30c	Q-12-15	12-3	
U. S. Graphite Co	25c	Q-12-15	12-1	
Upson Walton	30c	Q-12-19	12-10	
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co	$1	Q-12-1	11-23	
Regular				
Adams Oil&Gas Co	20c	Q-12-15	12-1	
Am Oil Co 6 Pref	.	Q-1-1	12-15	
Ashland Oil & Ref do 5 Pre	10c	Q-12-21	12-7	
		Q-12-15		
Birm Elec Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q-1-2	12-8	
do $8 pf	$1.50	Q-1-2	12-8	
Bishop Oil	2½c	Q-12-15	12-1	
Canadian West Nat Gas Lt Heat & Pw Co, Ltd, 6 pf	$1.50	Q-12-1	11-13	
do 6 pf "A"	$1.50	Q-1-2	1-13	
Carthage Mills Inc	25c	Q-12-12	12-1	
do 6 pf "B"	60c	Q-1-2	12-12	
City Ice & Fuel Co 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q-12-1	11-23	
Consol Paper Co	25c	Q-12-1	11-20	
Del & Mound Brook R R Co	$2	Q-11-20	11-7	
Denver Nat Bank	$1.25	Q-12-1	11-20	
du Pont (E. I. de Nemours & Co $4.50 pf	$1.126	Q-1-25	1-8	
Durez Plastics & Chem, Inc	50c	.. 12-15	11-24	
El Paso Elec Co (Del) 7 pf "A"	$1.75	Q-1-15	12-31	
Eng P S $6 pf	$1.50	Q-1-2	12-14	
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q-1-2	12-14	
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q-1-2	12-14	
Hart-Carter Co $2 conv pf	50c	Q-11-25	11-20	
Joy Mfg Co.	20c	.. 12-15	11-28	
Kingston Prod	5c	.. 12-15	12-1	
Lake Shore M.	20c	.. 12-15	12-1	
MacLaren Pow&Pap Co	25c	.. 11-30	11-14	
Mickelberry's Food Products Co.	10c	S 12-12	11-27	
Minneapolis Gas Light Co. (Del.) 6 pf	1.50	Q-12-1	11-20	
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q-12-1	11-20	
Do $5.10 1st pf	$1.27½	Q-12-1	11-20	
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q-12-1	11-20	
Missouri Util Co	25c	Q-12-1	11-20	
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q-12-1	11-20	
Munson Line "A"	$2	.. 12-2	11-20	
Muskegon P. Ring	35c	.. 12-18	11-25	
Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities 6% pf	$1¼c	.. 12-1	11-15	
N. E Tel&Tel	$1.25	Q-12-31	12-10	
Okla G & El Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q-12-15	11-30	
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q-12-15	11-30	
Ottawa Light, Heat & Pow Co Ltd	15c	Q-1-1	11-19	
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q-1-2	11-19	
Pacific Mills	50c	Q-12-15	12-1	
Package Mach Co	50c	.. 12-1	11-20	
Parker Appliance Co	25c	Q-12-30	12-18	
Pato Consol Gold Dredging, Ltd	15c	.. 12-14	11-21	
Peerless Co'lty Co, 6 pf	$3	S 12-31	12-20	
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown RR Co	$1.50	Q-12-4	11-20	
Pittsburgh Oil & Gas Co	10c	.. 12-9	11-25	
Do 5½ conv pf Series C	$1.37½	Q-12-1	11-20	
Do conv pf Series "D"	$1.25	Q-12-1	11-20	
Provident Loan & Saving Society of Detroit	50c	Q-12-10	11-20	
Pub Ser El & Gas Co 7 pf	75c	Q-12-18	11-27	
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q-12-18	11-27	
Pure Oil Co. 6 pf	$1.50	Q-1-1	12-10	
Do 5 conv pf	$1.25	Q-1-1	12-10	
Roos Bros. Inc	37½c	Q-12-21	12-10	
Sanford Mills	$2	.. 11-25	11-18	
Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp. 6 pf	$3	S 1-1	12-15	
Do 6 conv pf	($18)	S 1-1	12-15	
Sonitone Chain Stores Co Ltd	10c	.. 12-1	11-20	
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q-12-1	11-20	
Thermoid Co. $3 pr	75c	Q-12-15	12-3	
Union Investment Co	20c	.. 12-15	12-1	
Western Real Estate Trustees (Boston)	$2	S 12-1	11-20	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-seconds) Treasury			
Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2s 53-50	100.5	100.5	100.5

New York City Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 80	104	104	104
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	104	104	104
12 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
17 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73	72⅝	72⅝
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59½	59½	59½
16 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
5 Am & For P5s 2030	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 Am Int 5½s 49	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107
26 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101½	101	101
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6 Arm Del 4s 57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
17 Arm Del 4s 58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
18 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111¼	111⅛
22 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104⅜	104½	104⅛
52 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86	85⅝	86
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
11 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63⅝	63⅝
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105½	105½	105½
21 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58	57⅞	57⅞
10 B&O 95 st A	38⅝	38½	38⅝
20 B&O 95 st C	31⅝	31½	31½
7 B&O 2000 st D	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 B&O 96 st F	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
47 B&O cv 60 st	22⅞	22½	22½
1 B&O 4s 48	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
21 B&O SW 50 st	37	36½	36½
10 B&O TC 4s 59	43⅝	43½	43½
6 Bell TPa 5s 48B	105	104½	104½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60C	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104	104	104
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	73	73
13 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	109⅝	109¼	109¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104⅝	104½	104⅝
9 Buf R&P 57 st	34	33½	33½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
18 Can Sou 5s 62	80	79⅞	80
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Can Pac 5s 54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Can Pac 5s '54	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	89	89	89
34 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
3 Caro C&O 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Cen of Ga en 5s '48	23½	23½	23½
13 Cen Pac 1st 5s '45	65½	65	65½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	55½	55¼	55¼
19 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	92⅞	92½	92⅞
4 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	75	75	75
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 Reg	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5 Certain-td 5½ '48	92½	91⅝	92½
4 C&O 4½s '92	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
95 Chi & Alton 3s '49	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	75⅝	75	75⅝
14 CB&Q 4½s '77	65⅝	65½	65⅝
26 CB&Q gen 4s '58	81⅝	81½	81⅝
24 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94⅞	94½	94⅞
55 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32⅝	32½	32⅝
12 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39⅞	39½	39½
4 Chi Gt2West 4s '88	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5 Chi & L 5s '66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Chi & L 4s '47	30	30	30
48 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	17½	17⅛	17½
30 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4	4
12 CM&SP 4½s '89C	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
2 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	32¼	32¼	32¼
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
9 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31½	31½	31½
31 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19⅞	19	19
7 CRI & P 4s 88	32	32	32
10 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	29¼	29¼	29¼
78 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18¼	17⅞	18
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
31 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Childs Co 5s 57	40	40	40
2 Childs Co 5s 43	44½	44½	44½
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48⅛	48⅛	48¼
7 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	47½	47	47½
4 ClevOnTerm 5½s '72	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
10 ClevOnTerm 5s 73	68	67⅞	67⅞
6 ClevOnTerm 4½s 77C	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
8 Col & So 4½s 80	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Col&So Oh El 3¼s '70	109½	109⅞	109½
12 Columbia inc 6s'ww	52	52	52
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
16 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¼	111¼	111⅜
8 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Crane 2¼s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 Cuba RR 5s '22 Ret	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
33 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57⅞	56⅞	57
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	106½	106½	106½
5 D & R G 4½s '36	20½	20½	20½
41 D & R 4s '36	20¼	20½	20¼
20 D & R G West 5s '78	17½	17½	17½
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	111½	111½	111½
2 Det Ed 3s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	24	24	24
9 Erie 4½s 2015	55½	55½	55⅜
4 Erie 4s '95	90½	90½	90½
7 Firestone T&R 3s '61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
40 Fla E Cst 5s '74	18	17⅞	18
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	77¼	77¼	77¼
7 FranciscSug 6s '56	83	83	83
27 Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	100	99¾	100
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	31	31	31
12 Goodrich 4 s 56	106	105⅞	106
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102¾	102½	102½
12 Gt Nor 5s '73	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84½	84½	84½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¾	99⅞	99¼
121 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	99⅛	99	99⅛
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76	75¼	75¾
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝
8 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	53½	42⅝	53⅜
30 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	90⅝	90½	90¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	42½	42½	42½
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46⅝	46½	46⅝
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
17 Ill Cen 4s 53	48⅝	48	48⅝
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	48⅛	48½
11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅝	44	44
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	57¼	57⅛	57¼
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48⅞	48½	48½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	44	44
5 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	23	23	23
92 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	6¼	5¾	5⅞
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26	26	26
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	90½	90½	90½
34 Int T&T 4½s 52	59¼	59	59
18 Int T&T 5s 55	63¼	62¾	62¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	50	50	50
15 Jones&LaughStl3¼s61	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
9 K C South 5s 50	71	70⅝	70⅝
2 K C South 3s 50	62¼	62¼	62¼
7 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86½	86¼	86¼
25 Lac Gas 5s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30½	30½
5 Liggett & M 7s 44	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Liggett & M 5s 51	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
6 Louo&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93½	93¼	93¼
42 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
17 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15¼	15¼	15¼
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
118 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38½	37¾	37¾
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19½	19½	19½
9 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	34½	34	34
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝
25 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4⅝	4½	4⅝
32 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35¾	35½	35½
189 Mo Pac 5s 77F	36	35½	35½
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
198 Mo Pac gen 5s '75	10¾	10⅜	10½
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	49	49	49
3 Mon WPa Sub Bv 6s '6	109	109	109
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	36¾	36⅝	36¾
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32⅞	32	32⅞
10 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38	37½	37½
1 Mt St T & T 3¼s '68	109½	109½	109½
3 Nash Ch&StL 4½s '78	68	68	68
5 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Nat Distill 3½s '49	101	101¼	101¼
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Naugatuck 4s '54	92	92	92
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	85½	85½	85½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
12 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	54½	54½	54½
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	52½	52½	52½
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	52	52	52
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅛	53	53
90 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¼	48½	48½
3 NYC cn 4s 98	52¼	52	52
9 NYC 3½s 46	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 NYC cv 3½s 52	65½	65	65
13 NYC ¾ HR 3½s 97	75½	75⅜	75⅜
7 NYC Lk Sh 3½s 98	52⅝	52½	52½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49	49	49
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 reg	48	48	48
9 NYC Ch⅜StL 5½s 74A	79	78½	78½
19 NYC Ch&StL 4½s 78	63½	63	63
3 NYC Ch&StL 3½s 47	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	100½	100½	100½
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	66	65¾	66
15 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108½	108¼	108⅜
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59¾	59½	59½
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	54	54
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¼	41	41
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53¾	53¾	53¾
48 NHNH&H 4½s 67	37½	37	37
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	33	32⅞	32⅞
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31½	31½	31½
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7	6⅞	6⅞
12 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	35	35	35
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
51 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8¼	8½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
37 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	35⅞	35¾	35¾
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 54	103	103	103
62 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	68	68
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58¼	58¼	58¼
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58⅝	58	58
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50½	50½	50½
25 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¾	75¼	75¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	42	42
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Otis Steel 4½s 52A	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
10 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
3 Pac G&E 4s 64	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pac Mo 3d 5s 38	95	95	95
3 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	85	85	85
2 Penn Co 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Pen Ob&Det 4½s 77	102½	102	102
15 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	100	99½	99½
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	105	104⅞	105
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
19 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89⅝	88½	89⅝
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4 Pen RR 4s 48	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Pen RR 3½s 52	93½	93	93
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	75½	75	75
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	67	67	67
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s 88	105⅝	105¼	105¼
10 Phil Elec 3½s 67	113	111⅝	111⅝
4 Phil E 2¾s 71	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33⅝	33¼	33⅝
10 Philip Morris 3s 62	105½	105½	105½
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 PCC & SLA 5s 70 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 53	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98	98	98
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89	88½	88½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
17 Readg 4½s 97 A	77⅝	76⅞	77
15 Readg 4½s 97 B	77½	77¼	77½
9 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	86	85½	86
14 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
3 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	60	59⅞	60
3 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	100½	100	100½
17 StLIM&SRR&RG 33	74¼	74¼	74¼
25 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	73½	73½	73½
53 St L S F 5s 50 B	20	20	20
66 St L S F 4½s 78	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
38 St L S F 4s 50 A	18	17⅝	17⅝
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	17½	17½	17½
1 St L SW 5s 52	50	50	50
6 St L SW rfg 5s 90	30½	30	30
31 SP&SC 5bLs'41-45	15¾	15½	15¾
5 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
39 Seab A L cn 6s 45	13½	13	13
14 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12½	12¼	12½
20 Sea A L 4s 50 st	23½	23	23
39 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	11¼	10¼	11
181 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	14½	12⅝	13⅝
22 SeaAllFla 6s 38Bct	13⅞	12¾	13⅞
1 Shell Un 2¾s 61	100	100	100
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
5 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103½	102½	102½
26 Soc Ind Pac 4½s 68	53	53	53
62 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅝	51¼	51¼
56 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅝	51½	51½
9 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70	69¾	69⅞
36 So Pac cl 4s 49	36	70	69½
24 So Pac 3½s 46	91¾	91½	91½
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 7	55⅝	55¼	55¼
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
14 South Ry 6½s 56	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	90	90	90
19 South Ry gen 4s 56	70⅞	70¾	70¾
6 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	40⅝	40¾	40¾
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 T C I & RR 5s 51	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 T RR A St L 5s 44	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Tex3rk&FtSm5½s 50	88½	88½	88½
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101⅛	101¼	101¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79	67

'Sunny Jim' Farmer Puts Pep Into Activities of Grange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

James C. Farmer
Lecturer of the National Grange

WENATCHEE, Wash. — New Hampshire has sent a man to the Grange convention who can show even the energetic West something about enthusiasm and zip. He is "Sunny Jim" Farmer—known officially as James Clifton Farmer, of Keene, N. H., lecturer of the National Grange.

"Lecturer" in this farm fraternity is an office of more importance than the name would suggest. Its holder is director of the vast educational work of the order. He helps the thousands of local Grange lecturers plan programs, discussion meetings, and recreational activities that are the very backbone of this organization's activities.

"Sunny Jim" really functions as the song leader, cheer leader, and informal discussion leader of the national convention. For 15 years now he has filled this role with unusual ability.

His lecturers' conference here this year was a lively session. After getting the audience to sing jolly songs, do bending exercises, and shake each other's hands, he whirled them into a discussion that brought out many serious and important ideas.

Some State masters spoke for projects near their hearts. Henry P. Carstensen—Heinie to his fellow Washington State Grangers—urged more Grange co-operatives. His State, by the way, is the leading one in the number of Grange-sponsored farmer co-operatives.

Harry A. Caton, Secretary of the National Grange, said he had visited 119 local Grange meetings this year and had come to the conclusion that the way to build membership is to render service. The most successful Granges, he said, are entering fully into community life, giving time to war work and at the same time keeping up organization activities, such as the degree work and the conduct of drill teams.

C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas Grange, also stressed the importance of service. "The Grange," he said, "teaches us the value of fraternity in business."

The need for giving youth a larger part in the Grange was stressed by speakers. Mrs. Margaret Caldwell, Juvenile Superintendent, advocated "one young person on every committee of the subordinate Grange."

After State Masters and national officers had spoken, Mr. Farmer opened the meeting for discussion, and lectures from small country Granges talked shop. "How are you going to get the young people out?" "Give them things to do beside moving the piano." "What are you going to do when your members spend their spare time on war industry jobs?" "Offer them really good programs, lively entertainment." So went the questions and answers, the members themselves taking over.

Discussion did not end with the close of this meeting. Whenever Jim Farmer meets a State or local lecturer in the halls, there's likely to be a conference. Although you would think this work simply fills his days, Mr. Farmer finds time to be Vice-President and Agency Director of the National Grange Mutual Liability Company. He is in charge of 850 local agents and 20 traveling representatives in 17 States. He is also directing civilian defense work in his community. Jim Farmer used to be a real farmer; that's how he got interested in the Grange. But eventually his Grange work led him into other fields.

Army Orders For Civilians Open to Test

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 17 (AP)—The authority of Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt to issue regulations governing civilians without martial law is challenged in an opinion handed down in a test case by Federal Judge James A. Fee.

General De Witt is head of the Western Defense Command.

Observers said the decision handed down yesterday, if upheld, might ultimately affect numerous Army proclamations, including:

The order evacuating persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and citizen, from the coastal area; the order evacuating others termed potentially dangerous by the wartime civil control authority, and even the order for a coastal dimout, although most cities since have passed ordinances to enforce the dimout.

Judge Fee's decision said that while martial law is not declared, "the civil law in this country is supreme. Neither directly nor indirectly can the military power become dominant . . . the Congress of the United States is in session and consists of the elective representative of the people. To this body alone is committed the ordinary power of passing laws which govern the conduct of the citizens, even in time of war."

The man who instituted the case, Minoru Yasui, American-born Japanese of Hood River, Ore., thus won a point for American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but he lost his own suit, which was a test of the alien curfew regulation, issued before the Japanese were evacuated.

Judge Fee ruled that while the curfew did not apply to citizens, it did affect aliens. Then he ruled that Mr. Yasui was an alien, because he had been a paid agent of Japan and by his actions had shown a decision to be loyal to Japan. Judge Fee set tomorrow for sentencing.

Spokesmen at General De Witt's headquarters in San Francisco said that "all military orders and proclamations of this headquarters remain in full force and effect," but declined to comment further.

Jews Seek Right To Fight the Axis

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—A proclamation signed by 1,521 leading Americans advocated Nov. 16 that "dispersed, disinherited Jews of Europe and the proud Jewish people of Palestine" be given the right to fight the Axis in their own Jewish army.

Pierre Van Paasen, National Chairman of the Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews, made public the document— a "proclamation on the moral rights of the stateless and Palestinian Jews."

The proclamation stressed that the solution of the age-old Jewish problem in Europe must be one of the objectives of democracy, proclaiming "the right of the Jews of the Old World to live in freedom and equality, enjoying the rights and privileges of all other human beings."

"To allow these Jews to fight now is a vital contribution to victory and an immediate moral necessity for the cause of world's freedom," the proclamation said.

It added that it was the duty of America to give the signal enabling Palestinian and stateless Jews to take their place as a combat unit under the United Nations high command.

Among the listed signers of the document are Joseph E. Davies, Herbert Hoover, Thurman Arnold, Marriner S. Eccles, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Van Wyck Brooks and scores of Government officials, industrialists, labor leaders, authors, clergymen and artists.

Farmers Want Better Deal Under Price Control Act

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. Nov. 17—Farmers don't want the Government to hand them checks in order to encourage them to meet stepped-up wartime demands for their products, but they do want a better deal under the Price Control Act, the National Grange now makes it clear, speaking in behalf of its membership in 37 States.

The Convention, in session here, instructed the Grange Executive Committee to take steps at once to persuade those responsible for administration of the Act to make price ceilings more flexible. Price ceilings, a resolution adopted here pointed out, "should give producers of farm crops and livestock the assurance of equality in individual purchasing power with their fellow Americans in industry. Such assurance is needed, it is felt, to stop the flow of labor from the farm to industry and thus to assure maximum production of food and fiber essential to the war.

Six Charges

Less rigidity in the ceilings is needed also to allow for price differences among regions and seasons, the resolution held and while commodity prices are being fixed by Government edict, the Grange would like to see regulations adopted which will limit prices paid other segments of the population, such as labor and the business man. It asked its executive committee to do all in its power, to secure regulations which will limit wages, margins, or profits by handlers and processors so that these increasing costs will not be pushed back upon the producer on the farm, thus lowering his prices.

As for subsidies to farmers, which have been proposed as a means of keeping down the prices consumers have to pay, the Grange has no good word. Six charges against them were filed by this convention as follows: "They add to the national debt which must be paid by future generations: they conceal costs they make everybody pay for the benefit of the few; they open the way for political abuses, undermining the very foundation of free government. They promote inefficiency; and they tend to become permanent."

Many farmers feel that one difficulty at Washington is that labor is quite generally called in to consultation on food problems by having its representatives placed on boards and commissions. While agriculture is forgotten. Hearing rumors that a food administrator is to be appointed, the Grange decided to get its recommendation in early and asked that a man be chosen who has had actual farm experience and who is familiar with the practical side of agriculture.

Call on Washington

Another grievance of the rural people is that the Government is keeping them guessing so much about future rules and regulations that they don't know how to plan their farming operations. They can't tell what machinery, manpower, prices, transportation facilities they can count on. They therefore are calling on Washington, through the National Convention, to clarify federal policies immediately so that for better or worse farmers may know what to expect.

Michigan was selected as the State for next year's convention. Elections yesterday returned Ray W. Gill of Portland, Ore., and E. A. Eckert of Mascoutah, Ill., to the Executive Committee of the order.

20th Century-Fox And Selznick Join

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 17 (AP)—In one of the biggest movie deals in years, David O. Selznick, independent film producer who has won numerous awards for high quality productions, and Twentieth Century-Fox studio have joined hands—at least for the duration.

Completion of negotiations was announced whereby Fox takes over a group of stories and plays owned by Mr. Selznick, as well as the services of several of his contract players, but not the contracts themselves.

They will be retained by Mr. Selznick, in the event he resumes as an independent producer after the war.

Future Selznick plans call for the making of a new type of film dealing with the war effort, but not further described in the preliminary announcement.

Puerto Rican Plight Debated in Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—After a heated exchange with Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Chairman Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois of the Committee on Audit and Control yesterday offered to hear testimony immediately on the need for a $5,000 in investigation into Puerto Rico's economic plight.

Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico had in the Senate for early action on a resolution authorizing the investigation, with the assertion that while the United States intended to feed the people of North Africa, "within a stone's throw of the United States people are today hungry."

Senator Lucas arose to "renew a frequent request" that his committee be supplied with a report in justification of the proposed expenditure for the investigation. Senator Brewster interjected that Puerto Rico's situation was widely known, that food riots had been reported and that the problem "involves the starvation of 2,000,000 people."

Kaiser Does It in 3 Days

By the Associated Press

Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 17

A Henry J. Kaiser shipyard claimed another record today—a three-day ship launching.

A tank landing craft slid into the Columbia River from his Vancouver yard here last night, just two days, 23 hours and 40 minutes after keel-laying.

Size of the vessel was secret, the Navy announcing only that it was smaller than the 10,500-ton Liberty freighters with which Mr. Kaiser previously set construction speed records.

Yard officials said the 71-hour, 40 minute launching was one-fourth of the normal time for such ships.

Mr. Kaiser's Richmond, Calif., yard holds the record, four days, 15½ hours, for Liberty Ship launchings.

The previous record for smaller vessels was set last week by the Pacific Bridge Company, Alameda, Calif., in launching the Samuel Very, a 4,000-ton cargo carrier, in three days, eight hours.

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DRAFTSMEN: Mech. arch. others	Arr
MECH DRAFTSMAN: Research exp	Gd Sal
TIME-STUDY & METHODS ENGRS	Gd Sal
PROD & PLANNING SUPVRS: Sev	Gd Sal
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: Several	Arr
TOOL EXPEDITOR	Arr
TOOL CRIB MEN	Arr
FOREMEN: Cowl & Tail—Turret, others	Arr

Several other technical positions open. If you are mechanically trained or experienced, call at once.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SCITUATE, MASS.—Middle-aged Protestant, white, excellent cook, good disposition. Scituate 44. Box H-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED at once, companion-housekeeper for woman; must be Christian Scientist. Write Box X-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

DISTINCTIVE Christmas cards "with a right thought." Exp. unnecessary. Good profits. Pictured samples with list of verses. Mrs. P. M. Schlueter, 1221½ Scott St., Davenport, Iowa.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box K-14, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
Has Openings for Saleladies
Room 310, 145 State Street
Springfield, Mass.
(Commission)

IMMEDIATE OPENING for an unusual woman for a special position in new, uncrowded field. Good education and outstanding personality essential. Applicant would be trained as silver counselor under the direction of Emily Post. Woman who needs to earn as much as $60.00 commission in a week preferred; car helpful for limited driving; user secures B-ration book. Write General Promotion Manager, 380 Breevoort Rd., Columbus, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, middle age, capable, desires position, clerical work, possible other duties; references; moderate salary; interview appreciated. Write Box M-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POULTRY MAN—Experienced poultry raising, feeding, culling, dressing, marketing. Write Room 124, Columbus Bldg., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION position to elderly lady wanted by middle-aged refined woman; light housekeeping; in or near Boston. Box K-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION, excellent home supervisor, exp. driver; Christian Scientist; refs. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE-COMPANION — Christian Scientist; cultured widow; exc. driver; go anywhere. Box H-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY WITH ORIGINALITY. Employer in Army wishes place unusually competent secretarial assistant; attractive, versatile, energetic; superior diversified experience, broad public contacts; $45 minimum. L. D. Van Antwerp, 6 E. 68 St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER (legal), mature, educated, wants interesting position any field; $35. Write Box T-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman desires to drive car or small truck; private family or firm. Write Box S-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada (Continued)

CORSETIERES

FITTED BY EXPERTS
A service which goes with every Gossard corset you buy from Olmstead—no matter what the price, $5.00 and up. Mail orders filled.
OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
318 Madison Ave. (Cor. 38th St.), N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

FURNITURE WANTED

LADY furnishing lovely home for care children and elderly desires purchase nice used household furniture, rugs for 20 rooms. Mrs. H. G. Learned, 53 Washington St., Meriden, Conn.

FURS

Persian Lamb Coats
$175 and up Also to Order
BRAND FUR SHOP
2508 Bdwy. (94) N. Y. C. AC 2-3780

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING Take advantage of our location. Furs and remodels at drastic reductions. Also careful cleaning. Budget plan available. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, fourth floor, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts. Hrs. 9-6. 1 Flight Up

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires piano studio for practice daytime, West 86th Street. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th Street, opposite Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6406.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST VACANT

REIGATE. — Cook required. Apply Monks Court Hotel, Reigate. Also house-chamber maid, both exempt military service. Phone 3883.

SURREY.—Good all-round gardener required immediately, exempt military service; cottage rent free. Apply stating wages WYNCH, Nuthurst, Chiddingfold.

POST WANTED

SINGLE WOMAN, Christian Scientist (exempt military service), refined, capable, good cook, domesticated, wishes position housekeeper, or companion-help one lady. ROBINSON, 16, Richmond Road, Cardiff.

WANTED TO BUY

AFTER THE WAR your Home Movie Projector will soon be out of date. We pay top prices for 16mm. Talkies, 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movie Projectors; Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers are still urgently wanted—will you release yours? — WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water. Well appointed. from 3 gns. Phone Pro. 3357.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300611.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS FURRIERS
SILK MERCERS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
8-10-12, Church St., Accrington Tel. 3868
Also at 39-41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

For Modern Decorations
call in
JOHN LEAVER & SON
(T. Brennand)
72, Blakey Moor, Blackburn Tel. 5181

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	O	L	T	I	N	G
R		A	I	R		I
O		V	E	I	L	S
W	E	E		S	I	T
N	O	N	E		C	
I	N	D		O	K	A
N		A	C	T		N
G	E	R		R	I	G
	M		R	I	D	E
A	I	S		G	A	L
G	R	I	E	G		I
E		A	R	E		C
S	A	M	A	R	I	A

53

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
8 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Wm. Barlow
A Footwear Specialist whose shoes will give your feet their own personal fitting
61 & 63 Knowsley St. Bolton Lancs.

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

BURNLEY

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery,
Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
HIGH CLASS MEAT PURVEYORS

121 Kirkgate	Leeds
24 New Market Street	Leeds
233 Dewsbury Road	Leeds
5 Malvern Road	Leeds
129 Haughill Road	Leeds
474 Roundhay Road	Leeds
3 Headingley Lane	Leeds
76 Chapel Street	Halton
90 Godwin Street	Bradford

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24423 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10
Telephone 31188-9

Peacock & Son, Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, Loose Covers
Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets,
Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Est. 1850. *The Headrow and Park Row, Leeds*

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES & Co.
THE RING SPECIALISTS
17, RANELAGH STREET
We regret being unable to offer our usual range of goods, but we shall do our best to fulfill your requirements.

VAL SMITH'S
FOR HATS
27 Basnett Street
Royal 4960

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Armstrong's
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 1957
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

BUCKLEY'S
Shoe Store
23A, St. Andrew's Road South
Specialists in Handmade Footgloves
Tel. 501.

HINDLES
(Arthur Pointon)
FINE CUT GLASS
AND CHINA
33, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 226.

H. P. WRIGLEY M. P. S.
Wood Street
St. Annes-on-Sea Tel. 503
For all your Requirements that war-time permits.

H. A. HOLLOWS
14, St. Albans Road, St. Annes-on-Sea
TEL. 556
For All Groceries and Provisions of the Highest Quality Possible in War Time

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
·61 DEANSGATE·

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

CHARLES COOK
Pre-War Suitings and Coatings
Always in stock for
Ladies and Gentlemen
Moult House, Moult St., Manchester 2
TEL. BLA. 5528

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

The best of HOME & EMPIRE PRODUCE
Get it at
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort
and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

Savoy Cafe
SOUTH PARADE

SEE NEXT PAGE

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?

FIND IT

Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets in casement damask, silk broché velours, etc.
PHONE 75478

ROCHDALE

SENIORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. G. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

SOUTHPORT

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie Confectionery and Cafe
FOR HIGHEST QUALITY AND SERVICE
Chocolates and Confections Par Excellence
335, 337, Lord St., and 165, Lord St.

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

Choice Selection of Goods for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR
Presents
ROBINSON'S
Belfast Linen Warehouses Ltd.
319-325, Lord Street, Southport Ph. 3669

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

GEORGE MEANLEY
(Proprietor, J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST.
6, Gt. Underbank Stockport. Phone Sto. 4727
Also 247, London Rd., Hazel Grove Phone Gt. Moor 3604
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Calendars, Diaries, Greeting Cards and Gift Wrapping; also Notepaper and Envelopes for GIFTS
MACFARLANE & DICKSON, Stationers
23, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

PURITY
Guaranteed in Our Home Made Confectionery
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

Until Peace Comes
SCOTT-LYON, Ltd.
desire to extend
UNRATIONED GOOD WISHES
to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and would revive their hopes, if not their palates, with sweet memories of delicious Scots Shortbread, Rich Fruit Cakes, dainty Cream Meringues, and a host of other goodies, for which this "land o' cakes" is famous.
FERRY ROAD, BAKERY
Edinburgh

We Hold a Very Choice Selection of ANTIQUE FURNITURE
also
A Wonderful Selection of unique and inexpensive articles including BRASS GOODS, KNOCKERS, BRUSHES, HOOKS, FORKS, COMPANION SETS, ELEPHANTS FROM CEYLON.
JOHN TAYLOR & SON (EDINBR.) Ltd.
110, Princes Street
Telephones 22206, 22207

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 237 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

KENNETH F. GIBB
UMBRELLAS
DOG REQUISITES
85, Shandwick Place, opp. Stafford St.
TELEPHONE 26332
Umbrellas, Sports Seats, Riding Crops, etc.

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 8:30 p. m. for snack suppers
WENDY'S

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 3016
GLASGOW W 2

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable. Come in and let us show them to you.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

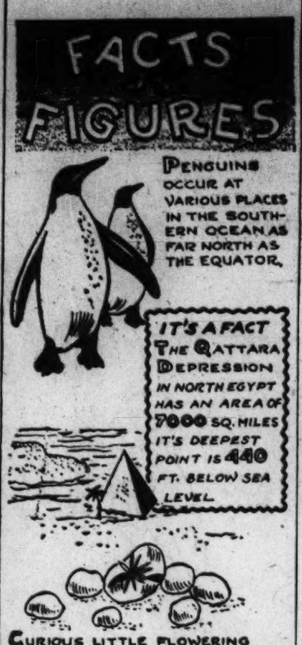
JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 339
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

HELENSBURGH

Valeting and Tailoring
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87, West Clyde St., Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of every conceivable kind

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*



In Lighter Vein

Today's Prices

Customer (from the sticks): "I'd like a dollar dinner, please."

Ritzy Waiter: "Yes, sir, on white or rye bread, sir?"—Exchange.

Navigation Problem Solved

The ship's officers were engaged in a long discussion as to the reason why they had been able to return from Iceland in two days' less time than the period of their outward journey. A young seaman who overheard this discussion remarked:

"Excuse me, sirs, I think I know the reason."

He was asked to explain.

"May I see an atlas?" he said.

The atlas was brought.

"Why," he declared, "it is quite simple. Can't you see for yourselves? Iceland is up there, and Glasgow here—it is all downhill coming back."

Promotion Desired

Accompanied by a driver, an American major in a motor vehicle was stopped by the sentry on guard at a cross-roads.

"Who goes there?"

"One American major, a one-ton truck of fertilizer, and one buck private."

They were allowed to proceed, but at every cross-roads they went through the same formula.

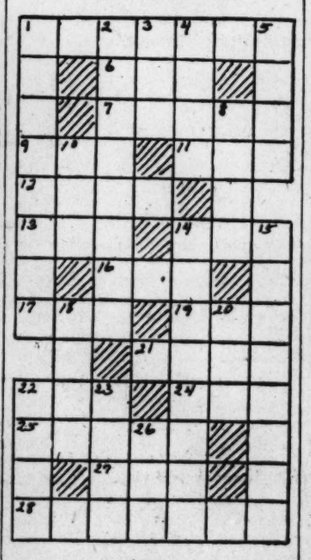
After a time the driver asked if they were likely to be stopped again.

"I guess so," replied the major.

"Well, major," said the private, "the next time we are stopped would you mind giving me priority over the fertilizer?"—Tit-Bits.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call process of sieving or separating corn after grinding?
6—Epiphytes derive nourishment from moisture in what?
7—What does Mokanna wear in "Lalla Rookh" (pl.)?
9—What word is used to describe Willie Winkie?
11—To perch.
12—How many bones did Mother Hubbard's cupboard contain?
13—Where is Secunderabad (abbr.)?
14—What is a Turkish weight?
16—If you emulated Rudolph Schildkraut, would you run, fly, or act?
17—Action of opera "Faust" takes place in what country (abbr.)?
19—To equip.
21—Would you expect an equison to sing, spar, or ride?
22—Three-toed sloths are what?
24—What is a liquid measure of four quarts (abbr.)?
25—Who composed two suites to Ibsen's "Peer Gynt"?
27—Exist.
28—What was the holy city of Samaritans?

Down

1—What English poet was the contemporary of Tennyson?
2—What is name of clergyman who is best-known character in "Old Chester Tales"?
3—To bind.
4—Fleur-de-lis is what?
5—What is main point of a question or debate?
8—What is a place where salt is found on surface of the earth?
10—What is an indefinitely long period of time?
14—Who is the fighting Irishman in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
15—Stem of what plant, when candied, is used in confectionery?
18—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
20—On what mountain was Zeus said to have been educated?
22—Grows old.
23—The Menam is almost as important to what country as is Nile to Egypt?
26—Epoch.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Daily Quotation

But the sunshine aye shall light the sky,
As round and round we run;
And the truth shall ever come uppermost,
And justice shall be done.

CHARLES MACKAY

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Washington Monument Leans Toward the West in the Morning?

The Washington Monument, a marble-faced shaft weighing thousands of tons and having walls 15 feet thick at the bottom, would seem a relatively immovable object. It does, however, find itself subject to a bending movement, bowing first to the west and then to the east, the movements amounting to several inches each way.

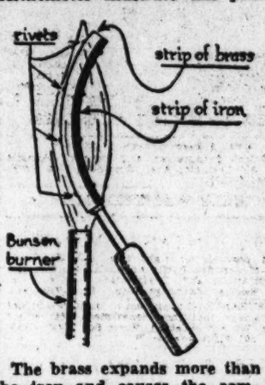
And while we are at Washington, we might mention that investigators, by hanging a plumb line from the Capitol dome, discovered that the dome made a westward curtsy in the morning and one to the east at night, the total deviation from the perpendicular amounting to between 8 and 9 inches.

This strange behavior of apparently stolid structures of steel and stone was similarly noted perhaps a century ago by a learned man with an inquiring mind who dropped a plumb line from the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. The bending which he noted seemed quite mysterious and inexplicable at that time.

The bending is now explained by the action of the sun. The sun's rays in the morning raise the temperature of the east side of the structure. The increase in heat causes an increase in size, the steel and stone expanding as a result of heating.

The east side thus expanding and becoming larger than the cool, shaded west side of the structure, a bending toward the side of least expansion takes place. The afternoon sun performs a similar heating service for the west side of the building, raising its temperature above that of the now shaded east side, and again the structure leans to the less-expanded side, which in the afternoon is the east.

The bimetallic thermostat and thermometer illustrate this principle, the greater expansion of one side of the bimetallic strip causing it to bend toward the other side.



The brass expands more than the iron and causes the compound bar to bend.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ.—GAL. 4:7

Action, Not Words

Spokane, Wash.

Many restaurant operators are working long hours these days accommodating additional crowds even in face of strained labor conditions and fluctuating food costs. In addition to regular customers there are many defense worker-refugees, their families, and Army and Navy people who need places to be served. One such operator in a Western defense center has been very grateful for the patience and understanding of old customers, many of whom have offered their services outside their office hours, at any post of duty.

One individual did not wait for formalities or orders, to help save a situation. The place of business was almost filled to capacity at breakfast time, with only two girls on the floor. The used dishes were piling up, glasses needed to be washed and customers to be served. Suddenly the girls on duty realized that a third pair of hands was on duty, too, but they belonged to a well-dressed woman in street clothes, a stranger. She seemed to be everywhere—serving customers in one end of the dining room, clearing tables at the other, lending just the help that was needed.

Before those on duty realized it, her husband had paid their check and they had slipped out. The manager, who had come in just a few minutes before, had not even the opportunity to thank her.

California Cork

California has more than 20,000 growing cork oaks, planted in 1858, 1880, and 1904.

Unusual Signs

F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., of Bristol, England, snapped this sign on the Ely road outside of Cambridge. The idea of the sign, as you perhaps have surmised, is that if the car or truck touches the signboard the driver had better seek a bridge with more clearance. Right: Accompanying this photograph was the following explanation from A. Lee Moore, Washington, D. C.: "Am enclosing a snapshot which may prove of interest to your Camera Club fans. I snapped it while surveying near Mahanoy City, Pa. Coal beds, deep underground, have been smoldering for years in this area. At this point of the road smoke is continually seeping through cracks in the roadbed."

Brevities

Detroit News: A popular science periodical discusses some 19 common types of radio filters—the poorest, in our judgment, being an apartment ceiling.

St. Louis Star Times: Home is a place where a man may say anything he pleases in all freedom and with impunity, because no one will pay the slightest attention to him.

Czech Inside Work

Czechoslovakian patriots are sabotaging gun production in the Nazi-held Skoda Works by adding sulfur to the molten metal, which can make a gun useless after a few shots.

NEWS ITEM— WHAT WILL THE POOR MOVIE STARS DO WHEN SALARIES ARE LIMITED TO $25,000?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Walk Easy and Talk Easy*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Peachy*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Never Rains but It Pours*

By THE HAGERS

"Quackburg!" the Pullman porter cried. "Your luggage, Boss, I placed outside."

"Do all these things belong to us?" Cried Ted. "This is preposterous!"

"The baby's mother should come soon. A train is due this afternoon."

The agent shook his head. "No trains! A bridge was washed out by the rains."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Well Done, Navy!

The news from the Solomons is very good and the American Navy and the American people should have the full value of the encouragement it offers. A splendid victory has been won in the Solomons and warm appreciation is due the gallant men who won it, from the greenest gob up the line to Admiral Halsey, Admiral Nimitz, Admiral King and the Commander in Chief. And because the victory in the Solomons was not merely a Navy show, General MacArthur and Army fliers from Guadalcanal should be included.

Often in the past this newspaper has found it necessary to warn against complacency built on headline victories. More than once we have objected to the Navy's delay in announcing losses, a policy which is now causing many citizens to say, "How do we know it's a victory? We may have lost more than the enemy." But today we believe such skepticism is not justified. The Navy has greatly improved its attitude on news and when it says, "Two light cruisers and six destroyers are the only United States naval vessels reported sunk in the actions, which were fought on Nov. 13, 14, and 15," we accept the statement at face value.

We do not believe that the Navy is hiding "unreported" losses or omitting sinkings on days other than those named. In such fighting severe damage may have been done to other ships, but we have no reason to think that American ships suffered worse than the enemy or in any way to change the apparent proportion of losses.

Of course this is not the end of the Japanese Navy. It is clear that Japan will not be easily rooted out of the strong bases which guard her vast conquests in the Pacific. We cannot even be sure that this is the end of attacks on Guadalcanal. But certainly the foothold in the Solomons appears much safer than during any anxious day since August 8. Indeed the United Nations position in the Pacific should be so much improved that new offensive steps will be feasible.

In the global picture the Pacific front is still secondary. However, the balance of naval power is clearly shifting and that is a tremendous fact which can affect the whole web of United Nations strategy. American air power has had a big role in this change. From New Guinea, General MacArthur's limited forces have struck repeatedly at Japanese supply lines, cooperating fully with the devastating defense of the fliers on Guadalcanal.

Yet surface operations have been vital and conducted with great gallantry under most trying conditions. Only those who know how difficult it is to maintain fleet operations and supply lines at great distances from bases can sense what the Navy has done in the Solomons. In the latest actions the American force was apparently inferior, yet was daringly inserted between two Japanese lines, so that they fired upon their own ships. The enemy's confusion indeed recalls that achieved among his enemies by Gideon and his three hundred.

Let us then without complacency or boastfulness accept the encouragement in this victory and be humbly grateful. And let no past reticences of the Navy keep us from according to it full appreciation for a hard job well done.

Farm Lands for Farmers

Not only are farm prices high, but they are being reflected in a record number of farm sales. "Sales for the month of October were 307, the largest in our history," says C. G. Shull, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Kansas. At the same time his office reports that farmers in the ninth FCA district which comprises one-twelfth of the forty-eight States and includes Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, had on deposit with the bank nearly one million dollars.

What is the significance of this unprecedented purchase of rural real estate? Does it imply that we are on the eve of a "land boom" like that which followed the other World War? Probably not, for, according to Mr. Shull, 85 per cent of the sales were made to bona fide farmers.

This fact assures that the farms are in capable hands and that the experiences of the 20's, when groups of inexperienced, ill-advised farm operators, attempted to apply "business methods" to agriculture, concentrated on wheat, reaped a heartrending harvest of dust storms and migratory farm workers. Today, thanks to considerate care of the land, to regular rains, the planting of soil-binding grasses, and the urgent need for farm labor, this situation is being adjusted.

A Brave Woman's Faith

"Only two persons, Secretary Stimson and Eddie's wife, refused to believe that Captain Rickenbacker and his companions were lost," said a radio commentator, as the good news of the airmen's rescue was announced.

Only two? There must have been more. Mrs. Rickenbacker herself spoke of "the constant prayers of Eddie's thousands of admirers and friends." The Associated Press dispatch from Washington stated it fairly when it said Mr. Stimson and the famous pilot's wife "typified America's hope that Captain Rickenbacker would be saved."

And who can doubt that those prayers, and the calm, strong confidence of one brave woman who refused to give way to fear or despair, had their part in protecting and preserving those on the tiny life rafts? One might write of the flier's courageous wife as David did of "the man that feareth the Lord": "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord."

Mr. Willkie's Address

One may judge from most of Mr. Willkie's public statements that there is no American more devoted to the cause of post-war internationalism, or who sees it in broader and more truly liberal terms than he. But one may doubt, on reading sections of his address before the New York Herald Tribune's Forum on Current Problems, whether Mr. Willkie is on guard against influences which would bring about the defeat of those objectives which he evidently cherishes.

It would be pleasant to emphasize the excellent passages of this speech. There were many. An understanding that economic internationalism must accompany political internationalism to secure the future world order is a vital need among Americans; in this address as upon other occasions Mr. Willkie made an important contribution to this understanding. His advocacy of a United Nations board of strategy representing not only Britain and America but "our other Allies" is timely. His attack on trade barriers is sound and courageous. This newspaper intends to give every possible support to action which will make possible the lowering of trade barriers.

But the usefulness of such an address is impaired when parts of it can be used by isolationists to justify the United States' aloofness toward the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty. It is too often said that the discovery that Americans and their Allies were not agreed upon the purpose for which they fought World War One kept the United States from fulfilling its responsibilities in the peace that followed. Nor can one agree that "no new idea, no goal rose from the ashes of [that] sacrifice." These are exactly the things that arch-isolationists would have us believe. They will quote Mr. Willkie against his own high purposes.

The usefulness of Mr. Willkie's address was further impaired by his reference to Mr. Churchill's recent remark that in the postwar world "We [Britain] mean to hold our own." This, according to Mr. Willkie, shocked the world. It was, indeed, as unwelcome to many Britons as it was to many Americans. But Mr. Willkie's reference to it only adds tactlessness to tactlessness. One might suppose, from such passages, that Mr. Willkie underestimates the importance of American-British cooperation in the peace to come, or that he does not sufficiently appreciate the dangers to this co-operation which arise from the ill-formed distrust which a partial education in history has permitted among some sections of American opinion. This is not to defend British imperial policies which can be—and are being—revised by British opinion itself.

Of course, Mr. Willkie is not guilty of either of these faults. But his latest speech falls short of his deep comprehension of the need of American-British collaboration for world order. It is right to point out that other great peoples are involved in securing world order and must have a great part in maintaining it. But we cannot afford to forget that the hope of world order without Anglo-American co-operation is a thin hope indeed.

On two other points, the policy pursued by Washington toward Vichy, and the question of the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Willkie's statements seem to overlook some of the factors involved. But this address obviously did not cover all the facets of Mr. Willkie's thinking. It is to be hoped that further statements by him will clarify many of the questions raised.

The Bookshelf

The Enemy in the Pacific

Seven years before Pearl Harbor, Upton Close wrote what he termed a full-length portrait of the Japanese people and their nation. This was published as "Challenge—Behind the Face of Japan," and after international printings it gradually disappeared until the author himself had trouble in digging up a copy. Now, in somewhat revised form, it appears as simply BEHIND THE FACE OF JAPAN (New York: Appleton-Century. $4).

The first edition came out with the hope, says Mr. Close, "that if we knew the Japanese we would see what we must do about them—and ourselves—that we might not have to fight them." But now we are fighting them. The reissue, with material and thoughts of 1942, is designed "to answer the question of whom we are fighting, and with whom we must yet make peace and live." Mr. Close has lived in both Japan and China; so on a basis of experience, coupled with energy and powers of observation, he is in position to make the Japanese "come human"—which he does.

His efforts to prevent a fight were no more successful than anybody else's, but it must be said that he did cast much light into dark places and that both his old and his new material have great value for the present moment. This is particularly true because he has a colorful style and an eye for the picturesque. Sometimes this gets away from him a little, but not to a dangerous degree; his material is such that it would be almost impossible to go beyond many of the incredible facts.

We are fighting Japan, Mr. Close declares, because her empire builders attacked our fighting forces, and they attacked because our Government took steps to obstruct their Pacific empire building. In turn, we obstructed Japan because finally we felt bound to carry out long-term American policies against power politics. Japan for a while thought we would compromise, but in the final test our President and Secretary of State stood firm.

Thus we fight Japan for our vision of a new world in which there shall be a ban upon empires of force. It is clear that Mr. Close feels, as his readers are bound to if they go with him through his historic analyses and political-economic reasoning, that only by the upholding of the American ideal can real victory and a constructive peace be gained.

Mr. Close's history is easy to take and he has revised the biographical sketches in order to keep up with the passage of events. It is one of the more fortunate by-products of war that he, as no doubt others will do, has cast aside the horrible new system of "romaji" which spelled familiar Fuji as "Fuhi" and went on to such atrocities as to expect "Titibu" to be pronounced, as it was formerly spelled, Chichibu. Mr. Close ignores Japan's new official spelling, "which may not," he remarks with reason, "survive Tojo's New Order in Asia!" He considers the reader at all times, and sometimes this leads him at least to the edge of showmanship.

But though easy to read, his book is essentially sound, and it packs in an amazing amount of reference material. Its chief merit in the eyes of this reviewer is neither its erudition nor its entertainment value, but the fact that it makes the Japanese comprehensible and human. Although the burden of their own "fanatic idealism" is weighed by as brutally shrewd a group of sword-rattlers as this world has ever seen, one still comes away with the notion that Japan can become a decent member of the family of nations—provided we first deliver her from the worst side of herself. This is, after all, sheer self-defense, which Mr. Close helps us see in long-range terms. R. G.

Our Readers Say—

From a Real "Mrs. Miniver"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think your readers will be interested in an excerpt from a letter that came from London a few days ago. The writer is a middle-aged woman who has gone through the war alone, and has proved that she "can take it."

May I also say that I should find it hard to go through war or peace without your paper. (MRS.) KATPARINE S. KNISKERN

Petersburg, Va.

"Now about your question re 'Mrs. Miniver.' It is so utterly true of ordinary British life, and Greer Garson is so English, as were, in fact, all the characters, although Teresa Wright and Richard Ney were American and Walter Pidgeon a Canadian. The whole film is absolutely true to life, and I cannot begin to think, however, how an American film studio could have put out such a perfectly British film! It has been a great hit here. . . .

Yes, I have spent such a night as the Miniver spent, in our shelter, many, many times, lasting from about 6:15 in the evening up to 8:30 and 9 next morning, straight off, and—I was all alone! Often huge pieces of shell or bomb would hit the top of the shelter, or there would be the strange "plat-plat" of incendiaries dropping round in the garden and street, but worse than anything to me was that awful whistle of the bombs, which always makes one think they are coming straight for one. You can't imagine the pandemonium in an air raid. I often wonder how we came through 1940-1941. But it is surprising what one can endure, and there was always a kind of pride with us all not to let Hitler get us down! Things get very difficult, but even now we are better off than anyone else in Europe.

London looks so funny without any cars. But if we haven't got cars, we have Americans! They are everywhere. You never saw such a United States of the World as old London has become. You can see people of every nationality under the sun here. It is most interesting when you think we are all friends together, fighting for one cause, and with one determination. We may not speak the various languages, but we are all marching towards the same goal. . . .

Yes, we are getting very shabby, and very slim, and very used to doing without the little things we used to think were absolutely essential, and all the nice things of life, but what is that compared with what the people in other countries are suffering.

Another Lesson

Down the Middle of the Road

On Political Warfare

By Erwin D. Canham

"The campaign in Africa refutes once more the skeptics who affirm that Anglo-American leaders are not capable of organizing a serious war campaign."

This succinct analysis by an expert observer, Joseph Stalin, tells the story. Praise from Sir Hubert, as the New York Herald Tribune remarks, is praise indeed.

By no means all of the salient facts of the North African operation have yet come out. The military activities speak for themselves. But the fighting was kept at a minimum, unlike Dakar in 1941, or Madagascar this year. Why? Because we preceded and accompanied our military operations with political warfare. With revolt-seething, imprisoned Europe stretching out before us, the fact that we have begun to profit by political warfare is of deep and encouraging significance.

What is more, Americans have been working at political warfare since shortly after the war's outbreak, although our operations have just come to the surface. It would be highly damaging to describe here our political warfare setup. Probably the Nazis haven't taken it very seriously up to now. Let us hope that they don't know too much about our preparations—or only enough, now that some results have been shown in Africa, to make them jittery. But if the facts were known, probably not only the American public but the Nazis also would be greatly surprised.

* * *

The present funny business with Admiral Darlan and General Noguès in Africa is political warfare. Probably we should trust our men on the spot to know what they are doing. And it would be just as well if we stopped backbiting our fellow Americans who kept open the channels to Vichy. So far, their tactics seem to have been pretty substantially vindicated. If they can go ahead and take Dakar without a battle by playing ball with Admiral Darlan, and perhaps get part of the French fleet, they may be proved right again. Moreover, the present clamor on the American left to invade Spanish Morocco instead of dallying with Franco might prove to be magnifique, but certainly not political war. There are some 150,000 tough troops in Spanish Morocco. Why hold up the Tunisian timetable by picking a fight with them now?

A revealing episode in our Vichy policy was engineered by Robert D. Murphy, the American Consul-General in Algiers, who has been abused by some Americans as an appeaser for over two years. Mr. Murphy it was who arranged for the shipments of American supplies and foodstuffs to North Africa some months ago. How he was derided by critics at home at that time! Now it is revealed that the twenty special American representatives who went along to supervise distribution of the supplies were experts who did vital work in preparing for the landings on November 7. It's an old Nazi stunt.

Likewise out of the 1940 Hitlerite book was the melodramatic mission to North Africa of General Mark W. Clark and his gold and map-bearing men. Of course, such an adventure was also purely early-American, while the British have been doing that sort of thing for centuries. But up to last week it was the Germans who made their fifth columns and Trojan horses work. And much of our boring from within will be through loyal and brave citizens who are seeking to regain their liberties, not traitors seeking to sell it.

* * *

The extension of political warfare in continental Europe will not be so easy as it was in North Africa. In Europe we come face to face with the Gestapo, and German military power. But in the long pull, it will undoubtedly aid mightily in bringing the Nazis down. Already, Italy must be seething with a type of disaffection. Every conquered country is waiting the signal and the military assistance.

If we do not have as good espionage within occupied Europe as ever prevailed in modern warfare, it is our own fault. And there are enough anti-Nazi Germans to make spying even within the Reich easier than in many earlier wars. We should be able to calculate all the elements opposing us with informed accuracy. We should have no Dieppe surprises.

Consider the Communists alone. There are enough of them everywhere in Europe to provide us with all the information we need. Doubtless because of the excellence of such espionage, we have chosen to hit through Southern Europe first. But when we have to crack the tougher armor along the Atlantic coast and the Channel, we ought to be able to find the chinks.

Once the edifice starts cracking, our political warfare will really be useful. The fissures should spread like an earthquake, all over Europe. For there are soft spots everywhere, once the real pressure is applied. We know that the German Army is still strong, we know that the fleet of U-boats is great, and that our job of bringing down this military colossus has only just begun. But we have built better planes than his and trained better aviators. We have trained parachutists and commandos, and perhaps they are better than the enemies'. We have carried out a great expeditionary force operation. We have even succeeded with the "secret weapon" of subversion and political warfare. There's no knowing where we'll stop, but we are learning our lessons well and at least we will get to Berlin.

Mirror of World Opinion

You Can't Ration a Horse

This is probably the story to end all stories about sugar rationing, but we like it because it's true. There's a man in the RCA building who lunches every day in one of the Center restaurants. We sat down beside him the other day and saw him carefully pocket the one lump of sugar that came with his coffee. "You see," he explained, "I'm taking it for a horse. It's just a delivery horse but I've become very much attached to him and every day he looks for a lump of sugar. I can understand sugar rationing so I can go without it, but the horse wouldn't. He'd think I was mad at him or something."—*Rockefeller Center Magazine.*

The Wide Horizon

This November

By Josephine Ripley

Outwardly it may seem the same. Trees reaching bare fingers for the racing clouds. Quicksilver of sunlight and shadow over the wind-combed hills.

But November is different this year. Or perhaps it is we who are different.

The harvest, surely that is the same, even better this year. Pumpkins in golden mounds beside the farmer's house. Regiments of apples in sleek red coats, smell of pickles cooking, and jelly bubbling on the stove.

The same, and yet there's something more to this year's harvest. A value that the farmer's scales do not record. We sense it in headlines and in letters that bear the censor's stamp. We count the "helpings" that must go around, for it's more than just a "boarding house reach" to Guadalcanal, to Africa and Australia.

There's frost this fall just as there has always been, but it glistens on strange things. . . . That pile of tin cans, flat and shiny, waiting the truck to take it on its way to war.

We cleaned the house, as we have done before, but there was new energy in our scouring. Battered tea kettles, rusty hinges, the cast-off lawnmower, those golf clubs we discarded when we got the new ones, things long forgotten, things we could spare and some we couldn't—all these came out of hiding and started on a long journey.

There are new shows on Broadway, as there always are in November. Yet little else is the same as it was a year ago. Stars twinkle over the "Great White Way" these nights, and they're not the kind you're thinking. They're in the sky. You can see them! We had forgotten that there were stars over cities until the neons dimmed out.

We purchased a ticket at the station and boarded the train, as we used to do. The process was the same, but that was all. We rode in a speedy streamliner that waited on a siding to give a heavy freight the right of way. And we were glad that it did. We hauled crowded troop trains that made us hours late, and accepted it as a matter of course.

There have always been farewells at stations, sad ones and happy ones. . . . The soldier grins, but the hand that holds his will not let it go, not until it must, and the bright new wedding ring presses into the finger.

All this is America in November. And this is you. It is you on the air raid watch. It is you packing bundles for soldiers. It is the woman on the assembly line. It's your son with the silver wings. The boy in the C. O. camp, the man who builds the ships, the man who stays at his desk that others may go.

America isn't something existing by itself, apart from you. It's not a set of laws, or a hundred thousand cities with lights at night and noise by day. It is not these.

Remember when we used to brag of the "might of America"? When we believed it was ours by some mysterious law of inheritance? We didn't know how flabby our national muscle had become. It took long, bewildering months to make us realize that this "might of America" is only as mighty as we are, and that it takes us, every one of us, working together to give it the strength that it has.

Yes, it is we who are different, this November. The season is the same—withered leaves like flocks of birds upon the wind, early darkness and time for books, flurries of snow and a skim of ice, thin as cellophane.

It's America in November.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

John Quincy Adams to His Son

In 1840 the younger Adams was elected to the State Legislature. . . . Writing to him on this occasion, his father pointed out that he feared the son was too sensitive for the battles of public life, its "opposition and defeats and slanders and treacheries, and above all fickleness of popular favor," but added: "Let me entreat you, whatever may happen to you of that kind, never to be discouraged or soured. Your father and grandfather have fought their way through the world against hosts of adversaries, open and close, disguised and masked; with many lukewarm and more than one or two perfidious friends. The world is and will continue to be prolific of such characters. Live in peace with them; never upbraid, never trust them. . . . Keep up your courage, and go ahead!"—From "The Adams Family," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS.

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